

# MARYLAND

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### INDIAN PLACE-NAMES IN MARYLAND.

CHARLES WEATHERS BUMP.

It is with especial pleasure that I am able to present the interesting conclusions of Mr. William Wallace Tooker as to the origin and interpretation of Patapasco and some other conspicuous geographic names of Maryland.

Mr. Tooker, whose home is in Sag Harbor, New York, is one of a small number of students who have in recent years been patiently endeavoring to interpret the aboriginal names of places, according to the methods of a critical scholarship. There has been far too little attention paid to this subject from the historic side; and in approaching it from the linguistic side there have been two fruitful sources of error: (1), the wish to accomplish a sentimental or sonorous interpretation; and (2), a too general desire to explain all such names of places by the particular Indian tongue with which the interpreter was most familiar.

That old notion that the Chesapeake meant 'the mother of waters' is a sample of the kind of interpretation that has been done away with by the newer scholarship. And one by one Mr. Tooker and his fellow-workers have punctured holes in the conclusions of Rev. John Gottlieb Ernest Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary of Pennsylvania, who was chiefly responsible for the interpretations that long passed current as to the names of

places in Maryland and neighboring States. The trouble with Mr. Heckewelder was that he made too much out of resemblances to the language of the Lenni-Lenape Indians, among whom he labored. Nowadays it is believed, that almost without exception, the key to our Maryland Indian names is to be found in a comparative study of the Algonquian dialects and especially of those tribes who furnished Capt. John Smith's guides and informants as he explored the Chesapeake and its tributaries in 1608.

Mr. Tooker has been working in this field for many years. His theories have been presented in papers read before the American Antiquarian Association and kindred bodies, and the most important of them published in a set of attractive booklets, entitled "The Algonquian Series." Many bear on the Indian names of his own neighborhood and State, but a valuable part of his work has been obtained by trailing John Smith and pondering over the names Smith records, in the light of a study of the Algonquian dialects of Virginia and southern New England, which are closely related.

In explaining his methods in general terms, Mr. Tooker points out that the errors of former interpreters have most often grown out of their not getting sufficiently close to the original spelling, and, where possible, to the exact facts under which the name was first told to the English. "The Indians did not generalize," he says, "Their names were invariably descriptive. Every name described the spot or subject to which it was applied;" but the English have so often transferred the applications of the names that the difficulty of understanding the sense of the original is greatly increased.

With these main principles of Mr. Tooker in mind, let us see how he explains the name Patapsco. Heckewelder said it was originally 'Petapsqui,' and that it meant 'a back or tide water where waves cause a froth.' Knowing how generally Heckewelder has been discarded, I addressed Mr. Tooker a letter of inquiry a few weeks ago. I explained that Patapsco first appears on a map as the name of the river on that of Alsop—1660—and in the land records of a few years before, when the first grants were located here, I gave him 19 variations in spelling, as

found by me in the colonial archives. In reply I received the following very kind and detailed explanation :—

“It happens that I have devoted some study to the name Patapsco, and believe I can give you its true etymology and meaning, which is *pota* ‘to jut out,’ ‘to bulge’; *-psk* ‘a ledge of rock’; and the locative *ut* ‘at’; hence *Pota-psk-ut* ‘at the jutting ledge of rock,’ which may be translated ‘at the rocky point or corner.’

“This, as you will observe, applies to a locality on the river, and not to the river itself. As you are familiar with the river and the records of the State, you may be able to identify the exact location which gave birth to the name.”

And in a subsequent letter he added :—

“The name was bestowed by the Indians, and adopted by the settlers without regard for the meaning, like all Indian names which have been retained. Same way with the *Pawtuxent* of John Smith, which described an Indian town ‘at the falls on a tidal stream,’ and not the river itself. This name appears in Rhode Island as *Pawtucket*, showing that the names in Maryland and Virginia are very closely related to the Narragansett and Massachusetts, and, like them, belong to the Algonquian language.

“Smith probably never heard the name *Patapsco*, as he called the river Bolus. It may have been in use long before it was recorded, to designate a well-known landmark on the river.

“My etymology *Patapskut* or *Potapskut* ‘at the jutting rock’ or ‘at the projecting rock’ is in accordance with Algonquian ideas and is easily identified. Its prefix *Pota-* is found in another Maryland name, viz., *Potopaco* of Smith, ‘a jutting of the water inland,’ ‘a bay’; *Potuppog*, (Natick, Eliot), *Petapagh* (Unkechaug, Jefferson), ‘a bay,’ with a narrow entrance from the sea.

“The second element *-psk* is very persistent in all dialects of the family, and is an inseparable generic appearing in compound words only, with a very little variation. In some of the Canadian dialects, like the Cree, Nipissing and Ojibwe, as modified by contact with the whites, the element has reference to metals, or something metallic, as indicated by its prefix. It is used by Eliot

in such words as *Chippipsk* or *Chippisquit*, 'a separate rock,' *Chippi* meaning 'separate'; *Pumipsk* 'along a rock,' etc. Examples can be quoted quite numerously.

"The locative *ut* is common in all dialects, and sometimes it is dropped entirely by use in the alien tongue, like the name Montauk, which was early *Meantauk-ut*. It sometimes is found as *-et*, *-ot*, *-oot*, etc.

"The above will give you some idea as to how I arrived at my etymology of the name."

And now arises the question of identification. What was the locality called *Potapskut*, whose name in course of time was appropriated for the entire river? To any one familiar with the river near its outlet into the bay, the question, it seems to me, is satisfactorily answered at once. Is not *Potapskut* the 'White Rocks,' so well known to local fishermen of this and past generations,—that group of limestone rocks jutting out of the river opposite where Rock Creek joins the Patapsco?—To-day they are a prominent natural feature in a river whose bed is mainly mud and sand, and whose banks are clay bluffs. But in past centuries,—say when the red men held sway and the white men were about to come,—they rose higher out of the water and showed themselves above the surface over a larger area. Dr. P. R. Uhler, who confirms me in this opinion, points out that they are steadily disintegrating under weather conditions and chemical action, and also makes the interesting point that they are the outcropping of a stratum that extends across the river and which may have shown itself above the water in bygone days at other points than 'White Rocks.' In every essential, it seems to me, 'White Rocks' answers to the Indian '*Potapskut*,' as we understand it from the interpretation of Mr. Tooker. When I wrote to him, mentioning my conjecture and explaining my reasons for it, he replied:

"There is no doubt in my mind but that you have discovered the original *Potapskut* in the 'White Rocks.' It was just such natural objects that an Indian would name so that it could be easily identified. I congratulate you on fixing the spot to which the name belongs."

Let us take it then that the Indians called the 'White Rocks'

*Potapskut* and that the white pioneers appropriated the native name to the entire river. It is a process similar to that which has given us hundreds of other names in American geography of Indian derivation, and there seems little doubt that Mr. Tooker's etymology is the proper explanation of the derivation of our Baltimore waterway.

In this connection I regard it as quite fitting to recall some of Mr. Tooker's earlier conclusions as to other familiar Maryland names. You have heard how he explains Patuxent as originally applied to an Indian village 'at the falls on a tidal stream,' and not to the river itself; and how he regards Port Tobacco as originally *Potopaco* 'a jutting of the water inland,' 'a bay.' In both of these instances he was reading his John Smith. And he did the same with Potomac and Susquehanna in the booklets he published concerning those two famous rivers. Potomac, he pointed out, was originally *Patawomeke* and was the designation applied not to the river, but to the tribe Smith found on the Virginia banks and later encountered by Leonard Calvert when the Ark and Dove arrived. Separated into its parts it is *Patow-* 'to bring again,'—*-om* 'go,'—*-eke* 'people,'—literally 'the people who go and bring again'; freely translated 'the people who travel and trade.' And what was it these Potomac Indians trafficked in? Why, graphite or plumbago, according to Mr. Tooker. They sold it to other tribes far and near to paint their bodies, faces and emblems. That antimony mine of which Smith and other Potomac explorers got vague ideas was, according to Mr. Tooker, who quotes government ethnologists who have traced the point, a deposit of plumbago. And these *Patowomekes* sold the output, among others, to those particular red men who told Smith the Potomacs were trading Indians.

The *Massawomekes* whom Smith met in the upper Chesapeake and described at some length have a name of somewhat similar derivation. They were, says Mr. Tooker, 'the people who come and go in great canoes.' A reading of Smith's text about them will elucidate this point.

Susquehanna, too, is derived not from any Indian name for the river, but from the Susquehannocks, the tribe that dwelt along

its banks. Smith had a Tockwogh Indian guide when he met the Susquehannocks. They had, so he narrates, hatchets and knives and pieces of iron and brass, which, according to Mr. Tooker, they had captured from some more northern people who got these articles of European manufacture from the French in Canada. 'Who are these people?' asked Smith, and his guide replied: "They are the *Sasquesa-hanoughs*—'the people with the booty obtained in war.'" At least that is the way Mr. Tooker puts it.

The name Nanticoke, he says, was originally *Nai-taqu-ack* and meant 'a point of land on a tidewater stream,' i. e., the village where Smith first encountered these Eastern Shore Indians.

His explanation as to the name of our bay is another interesting one. It goes back to a period antedating that of John Smith, for the Chesapeake was so recorded on maps before the Jamestown colony. The Spaniards called it Santa Maria, but after the ill-fated English attempt at colonization on Roanoke Island in 1584-5, the English at least knew it as the Chesapeake, variously spelled. Again, according to Mr. Tooker, we have a case where the name of the seat of an Indian tribe has been greatly extended. Originally, he says, the word was *K'che-sepi-ack* and was furnished to the first English colonists in America as the designation of a tribe living on Elizabeth River, which, as we know, empties into the lower bay. *K'che* means 'great'; *sepi* or *sepu* 'a river'; and *-ack* is a locative or termination signifying land, or place, or country. So that the *K'che-sepi-ack* Indians were the Indians living 'at the place on the great river,' Elizabeth River being the 'great river' to its immediate Indian neighbors. From this small and obscure tribe the name, with the aid of sixteenth-century mapmakers, became affixed to the bay. Mr. Tooker's reasoning on this derivation may be pursued at length in another of his booklets.

We have so many Indian geographic names in Maryland—from Sinepuxent and Chincoteague to Antietam and Alleghany, that there is a great field for further investigation by Mr. Tooker or by local scholars who have the time and patience to familiarize themselves with the Indian dialects and pursue Mr. Tooker's methods. It is a laborious mental effort involving days of concen-

trated thought upon a handful of letters. But the field is almost unexplored, and the results are historically important. Even where the conclusions cannot be accepted without reserve they are highly interesting.

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## CORRESPONDENCE OF GOVERNOR EDEN.

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### IV.

#### HILLSBOROUGH TO EDEN.

Whitehall, 5<sup>th</sup> June 1771.

Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup> Eden

Sir,

I have rec<sup>d</sup> and laid before the King your Dispatch of the 4<sup>th</sup> of April N<sup>o</sup> 9 and most sincerely regret that any thing should have happened to obstruct that Harmony which it is so much for the Interest of Maryland should subsist amongst the different Branches of the Legislature.

I can by no means think that the Regulation of Trade with the Indians, tho' an Object of great Importance to some of the Colonies, is a Business of such a nature as to require a Congress of Commiss<sup>rs</sup>, nor do I think that the Appointment of Commissioners for such a purpose, or indeed for any other of a general Concern, is strictly regular without express Orders from His Majesty for that purpose, and is under all Events a Measure to which there are in sound Policy so many Objections as that it ought never to be adopted but in cases that cannot be provided for by any other means, which I apprehend is not the Case of the Business referred to the Consideration of the Colonies respecting Indian Trade, as a Law passed in any one Colony, and approved by the Superintendent, would be a sufficient Example for enacting a like Law in another.

It is with great Pleasure I acquaint you that the Queen was happily brought to Bed of a Prince this morning, & that Her Majesty and the young Prince are as well as can be desired. I most heartily congratulate you upon this Increase of the Royal Family, an Event which gives the greatest Satisfaction to all His Majesty's Subjects.

I am &c.

Hillsborough.

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EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis

Sunday 4<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>t</sup> 1771.

My Lord.

I had the Day before yesterday the Honor of receiving your Lordships Letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> June, which I take the Opportunity of acknowledging by a Ship that Sails To morrow, and rejoice with your Lordship on Her Majesty's safe Delivery, sincerely congratulating you on this happy Increase of the Royal Family. Permit me also, through your Lordship, to have the Honor of congratulating His Majesty on the Suppression of the late dangerous Insurrection of the Regulators in North Carolina by Governor Tryon's timely and spirited exertion of the Power he was invested with ; and I sincerely hope Governor Martin will have no Occasion to take up Arms on the same Account. I cannot say I envy him his Situation, the Back Parts of that Colony where these Disturbances began having been long the Receptacle of Fugitives for Debt and Felony from the Adjoining Provinces, and Runaway Convicts from Virginia and Maryland. It is difficult, My Lord, very difficult, to bind People of that Kind, by any Laws ; I wish that a Regulation in the inferior Courts of Justice there, (which is much wanted, and I hope will soon take Place) may be able to maintain Order among them. Your Lordship will I hope, excuse my touching upon this Subject, so foreign to my own Business, having, I make no Doubt, much better Information than I could give of the constitutional Defects in the



North Carolina Government, which human Prudence could not foresee, and will find perhaps difficult to correct Defects, previous to their late Worthy Governor's Administration, which was only disapproved by the Leaders of the unhappy infatuated Regulators. When Leisure from the more immediate Duties of my Situation will permit it, I shall at all times be happy in communicating to your Lordship any general Information in my Power which may promote the prosperity of His Majestys Dominions, or the Tranquillity of any part of them. On that Principle, I shall perhaps take a future Occasion to trouble your Lordship with some short Strictures on American Affairs, hoping my Intention therein, if it deserves not praise, will escape Censure.

The Bounty on White Oak Staves imported from America, granted the last Session cannot fail giving great Satisfaction to His Majesty's American Subjects: it has long been wished for, and will, I have no Doubt be found equally advantageous to the Colonies and their Mother Country.

I agree with your Lordship that the Regulation of the Indian Trade is an Object of great Importanee to some of the Colonies, though not to this, as I had the Honor of mentioning in my last, which your Lordship will admit, when I assure you I have never been troubled with a Complaint from the Indians or against them since I came into the Province. I was indeed present at a Talk at Williamsburg, when the Cherokees came down to Lord Botetourt with Complaints against some of the back Settlers beyond the Frontiers of Virginia and this Province alluded to in S<sup>t</sup> William Johnsou's Letter to your Lordship, as also against some of the Northern Indians, who they said, were more particularly patronized by S<sup>t</sup> William Johnson, and at that Time making War against them. My Recommendation to enact, and Assent to, when enacted, any Law the Legislature here may adopt to restrain the Indian Traders if we have any shall not be wanting. Our Assembly meets early in October, And I hope will cordially take into serious Consideration the (to them) more important Object of the expired Inspection Law.

Before I conclude, I beg leave to congratulate your Lordship

on the return of that Confidence and Harmony between the King's Subjects on the different sides of the Atlantic to promote which has so long been the Object of His Majesty's Royal Attention. That a like Return of Peace and Quiet at Home may soon take place and that a factious Rabble may no longer disturb the Tranquillity of His Majesty's Government, and His Ministers in the Execution of the same, is

My Lord

With due Respect

The sincerest Wish of Your Lordships

Most obedient & very humb: Serv<sup>t</sup>

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

#### HILLSBOROUGH TO EDEN.

Whitchall 4<sup>th</sup> Decem<sup>r</sup> 1771.

Deputy Governor Eden

Sir,

I have received and laid before the King your dispatch of the 4<sup>th</sup> of August.

I am very much obliged to you for your very sensible and pertinent Remarks on the State of Affairs in North Carolina, and shall be more so for those on America in general, which you are so good as to promise me. I have no doubt that the Province of Maryland will co-operate on their part, as far as their Interest is concerned, in any general Plan that the Colonies may adopt for regulating the Indian Trade, and I cannot suppose they will act so inconsistently with their more important Interest in respect to the Staple of Tobacco, as not to revive the Inspection Law.

I see with the greatest Satisfaction a return of Confidence and Harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies, and I trust that all real Friends to the Interest and Happiness of both will exert themselves to cherish and encourage it.

I am &c.

Hillsborough.

## EDEN TO HILLSBOROUGH.

Annapolis 21<sup>st</sup> August 1772.

My Lord.

A severe fit of Illness prevented my transmitting to your Lordship an Account of the Proceedings of Our last session of Assembly; and since my Recovery the Interesting Situation of my Affairs from the Decease of the Lord Proprietary will, I hope, excuse me to your Lordship for this short Delay in transmitting the printed Votes &c<sup>a</sup> and the Laws then enacted.

Your Lordship will observe that, on Account of the old Difference between the two Houses concerning the Officers' Fees, and the Clergy's Salaries, there has been no revival of the Inspection law, so that our Staple is under little Regulation; and the high price Tobacco has continued to bear at Home and here, ever since that Law dropt, has as yet prevented the Planters from being sensible of the Loss of it. Should my Conduct during the session require any Vindication I trust the Review thereof to your Lordship's Candor, and beg Leave to refer you to the Address to me Page 63, of the Votes and Proceedings, and my Answer page 80, as also to the general proceedings of the Conference betwixt the two Houses, which are occasionally inserted in the Votes and Proceedings of the Lower House.

I have not before this been able to acknowledge the Receipt of your Lordship's of 4 December (N<sup>o</sup> 22) as also the circular Letters of the 5<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>ry</sup>. And can only add My Lord, that I shall ever endeavour to merit a Continuance of your Lordship's favorable Opinion, in my present or any other Situation. How long I may continue in this, is at present very uncertain, as I cannot foresee how soon, from the critical situation of my private Affairs with Regard to the Disposition made of this Province by Lord Baltimore's will, I may be under a Necessity of Soliciting your Lordship to procure me His Majesty's Leave to be a short time in England to attend thereto. M<sup>rs</sup> Eden goes now Home on this Business with my Brother, by whose Ship I for-

ward this &c<sup>a</sup>. And should the Sollicitor General, or M<sup>r</sup>. Eden of Lincoln's Inn think my Attendance in England absolutely necessary and apply to your Lordship on this Account in my behalf, give me Leave to request your Lordship to consider that Application as coming from myself, and to hope for your Favor therein.

I am, with great Respect  
My Lord  
Your Lordship's most obedient  
and very humble Servant  
Rob<sup>t</sup>. Eden.

The Earl of Hillsborough.

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LORD DARTMOUTH TO EDEN.

Whitehall 4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1772.

L<sup>d</sup>. Gov<sup>r</sup>. Eden

Sir,

Your Dispatch to the Earl of Hillsborough of the 21<sup>st</sup> of August last has been received and laid before the King.

A regular transmission of the Acts and proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland is of great Advantage to the King's Service, as it would be difficult without the help of those documents to form any just Idea of the true state of the Colony.

At the same time that your conduct appears in a very favorable light to the King, it could not fail of giving His Majesty great concern to see that the Assembly had taken up the business of the Fees directed by Proclamation to be received in the Land Office, with so much warmth, and that they have by the manner in which they express themselves in their Message and Resolves, not contented themselves with denying the Right of the Proprietaries to establish Fees or in any way to tax the Inhabitants; but have also by introducing in their Resolution Page 20, of the printed Votes, the words "Or other Authority," and by the tenor of their Argument and reasoning in their Address to you, Page

63, evidently drawn into question the Authority of the Parliament of Great Britain in those Cases.

It is possible this may have been through Inadvertence, and not with any Design, and I am willing to hope that is the Case; but should it be otherways, this Matter may require further Consideration, and therefore it is my Duty to request that you would further explain to me those Proceedings: I am also in a particular manner called upon to desire you will inform me upon what Ground and with what View the Legislature passed the Act Cap. 1. for vesting in such foreign Protestants, as are now naturalized or shall be hereafter naturalized in that Province, all the Rights and Privileges of natural born Subjects, which act, upon the Genl Provisions of it, appears to extend the benefit of naturalization beyond what the British Parliament have allowed, and to set aside the limitation contained in the Statute of the 13<sup>th</sup> of Geo: the 2<sup>d</sup>

You may be assured, Sir, that I shall consider any application from your friends here, for leave for you to return to England, as coming from yourself; but I apprehend that whenever any such proposition is made it must necessarily induce a consideration of a very serious nature.

I am &c<sup>a</sup>

Dartmouth.

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EDEN TO DARTMOUTH.

Annapolis

12<sup>th</sup> January 1773.

My Lord,

This will acknowledge the Receipt of your Lordships Circular Letter of the 14<sup>th</sup> August 1772. It has ever been my Endeavor to faithfully execute my Duty in the Government I have the Honor to hold, and your Lordship will at all Times find me ready in Obeying any Instructions from His Majesty which I may receive through your Hands, and in communicating such material Circumstances within the Compass of my Duty, as may fall under

my observation. I have the Honor of subscribing myself, My Lord,

With great Respect  
Your Lordships most obedient  
and very humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup>. Eden.

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EDEN TO DARTMOUTH.

Annapolis 29 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1773.

My Lord.

I am to acknowledge the Honor of your Lordships Letter of the 4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1772.

The Intimation, with which your Lordship has favored me, of His Majesty's most gracious Approbation of my Conduct gives me the utmost Satisfaction, And I sincerely wish the measures pursued by the Lower House of Assembly had been less intemperate and offensive. In popular Assemblies, particular men generally govern the Rest, and the proceedings take their Colour from the Temper and Views of a few Leaders. The moderate and diffident are carried with the Stream; and their Silence and Acquiescence, by swelling the apparent Majority, indicate an Approbation of Violences they really condemn. This was too much the Case in our October sessions, as well as in the Session next before it.

I shall, particularly as your Lordship has expressed your Opinion of the Utility of it, take the earliest Opportunity to transmit from Time to Time, whilst I shall continue in my present Station, the Acts and Proceedings of the Legislature of Maryland. In the year 1733, as is observed in my Message to the Lower House, page 85, Lord Baltimore by Proclamation settled the Fees of Officers. On that Occasion the Lower House entered a Resolve in their Proceedings similar to that your Lordship has taken notice of, page 20. It seems probable that in the year 1733, the Lower House had no View beyond the Subject before them, viz. the Regulation of Officers' Fees by Proclamation, but whether the Lower House in their Repetition of this

Resolve in October 1771 had, or not, any farther Views, I cannot certainly inform your Lordship; But the Design of their Message was, I apprehend, to represent the Regulation of Fees, and the Restriction laid upon the Officers by my Proclamation as an effective Tax, and of the general Reasoning of it, to prove, not only that a Tax cannot be constitutionally raised without the Assent of the People's Representatives, but also, the peculiar privilege claimed by the Lower House in the Article of Taxation. This Claim of Privilege is further explained by the messages between the two Houses, p. 53, 56, and was one of the Reasons that induced me to recite in my Message, p. 86, the opinion of Lord Campden when he was the King's Attorney General. That both Houses of Assembly in Maryland would with their utmost Exertion endeavor to maintain their Position that the People of Maryland are not constitutionally liable to any Tax laid without their Assent, I have no Doubt; and believe the same principle and Idea to be generally prevalent in the other Colonies. The Resolves of the different American Assemblies on the Affair of the Stamp Act, and the proceedings of the Congress (as it was called) at New York, seem to be clear proofs of their Disposition and strong Attachment to this Principle; But yet, My Lord, the Notion that the Regulation of Fees and the laying of a Tax are the same thing has not been carried so far as to beget an Opinion that the Fees established for the support of the Officers of the Customs, appointed by the Crown, are not due: for these fees are paid in Maryland without Hesitation, and tho' the Regulation of Fees by my Proclamation has been violently exclaimed against, your Lordship perceives nothing has been said with Respect to the Fees claimed and received by His Majesty's Officers of the Customs.

I should be extremely sorry if the Explanation I am to give to your Lordship of the motive for passing the Acts, Cap. 1. should not prove satisfactory; for I can venture to assure your Lordship that this Act was not intended to contravene the Statute in any degree, and that the People, in whose Favor it was passed, have the Merit of being most useful subjects. In Consequence of the Encouragement given by Statute, a great Number of German

Emigrants have settled in North America, particularly in Pennsylvania, and the frontier County of Maryland. They are generally an industrious, laborious People. Many of them have acquired a considerable share of Property. Their Improvement of a Wilderness into well stock'd Plantations, the Example, and beneficial Effects of their extraordinary Industry, have raised, in no small Degree, a Spirit of Emulation among the other Inhabitants. That they are a most useful People, and merit the public Regard is acknowledged by all who are acquainted with them.

It happened that one M<sup>r</sup> Hagar, a German who had been naturaliz'd according to the Statute was elected one of the Burgesses to serve in Assembly for the frontier County. When the Assembly met, it became a Question whether he was eligible or not, and it was determined in the Negative by a Majority of one only, as your Lordship will observe on having recourse to the transmitted Copy of the Votes and Proceedings.

It was understood that, if the Limitation or proviso in the 13<sup>th</sup> of Geo. 2<sup>nd</sup> Cap. 7. had been omitted, by the general purview of the Act M<sup>r</sup> Hagar would have been eligible, and that the Limitation or proviso "that no Person who should become a natural born Subject of this Kingdom by virtue of this Act shall be of the privy Council or a Member of either House of Parliament or capable of taking having or enjoying any Office or place of Trust within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland, civil or military, or of having accepting or taking any Grant from the Crown of any Lands Tenements, or Hereditaments within the Kingdoms of Great Britain or Ireland." I say, My Lord, that this Limitation or proviso alone did not extend to disqualify M<sup>r</sup> Hagar to be a Member of the Maryland Assembly, but an Act of Assembly having provided that no person, disabled by the Laws of England from sitting in Parliament, should be elected to serve in Assembly, the Question arose on the Proviso in the Statute, and the Reference of the Act of Assembly to the Laws of England, conjunctly; and though a Majority of the Lower House of Assembly thought M<sup>r</sup> Hagar on this Question to be ineligible, yet the Act Cap. 1, unanimously passed for the very purpose, that a Person



in this Situation might in future be chosen a Member of the Assembly, and your Lordship will perceive on turning to p. 53, 54, that Mr Hagar was re-elected. Such, My Lord, was my motive for passing the Act, Cap. 1, and permit me to assure your Lordship if I had entertained any Suspicion that this Act impugned in any Degree the Statute, I would have dissented to it avowedly on that very ground.

In Pennsylvania, Foreigners naturalized may be chosen Members of the Assembly, and there is Reason to apprehend that if they should not have (since the point has been stirred) the same privilege in Maryland, it would be a great disadvantage to this Colony, especially as (notwithstanding they maintain their Ministers by Contribution) they are equally taxed with others to support the established Clergy; a Charge to which they are not liable in Pennsylvania, where there is no such Establishment.

The Effect of this Act is merely local, the Design of it was in no degree to set aside the Limitation contained in the Statute, and the provisions of it are almost necessary on account of the Privilege enjoyed by Foreigners naturalized in Pennsylvania. On these Considerations I hope for your Lordship's most favorable Construction.

I acknowledge myself greatly obliged to Your Lordship for your polite Attention to my request, should any Business call me home; and only beg leave to add that I hope any Consideration such a Proposition may induce will not remove me from my Government so long as my Conduct therein merits the Approbation of His Majesty, and His ministers for this Department which shall always be the Endeavor as it has ever been the Sincere Wish of,

My Lord  
Your Lordships most obedient  
and very humble Servant  
Robt Eden.

## DARTMOUTH TO EDEN.

Whitehall April 10<sup>th</sup> 1773.

Deputy Governor Eden.

Sir.

I have received and laid before the King your Letters to me of the 12<sup>th</sup> and 29<sup>th</sup> of January and 26<sup>th</sup> of February last and am very much obliged to you for the very full Explanation contained in your Letter of the 29<sup>th</sup> of January upon the two points I took the Liberty to mention to you in my dispatch of the 4<sup>th</sup> of November last.

I consider your Continuance in the Government of Maryland as a Circumstance of very great advantage to the King's Service and congratulate you upon the very recent mark of His Majesty's favor in His Royal Approbation by Order in Council of that Continuance.

I am &c<sup>a</sup>

Dartmouth.

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EDEN TO DARTMOUTH.

Annapolis

19 August 1773.

My Lord.

Herewith I have the Honor of transmitting to your Lordship a Copy of the Laws enacted our last session of Assembly, which stands prorogued to the 11<sup>th</sup> of October next, when it will meet, and I hope take into Consideration some Regulation of our Staple, which is falling into great Disrepute at Home since the dropping the Inspection Law.

I shall transmit to y<sup>r</sup> Lordship a Copy of the Votes and Proceedings of the late Session by the Pacquet. They are not yet Printed.

I beg your Lordship to accept my Thanks again for your obliging Letters, and to be assured that I shall ever endeavor to merit His Majesty's gracious Approbation in this or any Situation I may be placed in,

The Governor of Virginia is gone to Fort Pitt, and I endeavored in vain to meet His Lordship on the Frontiers of this Province in his way up so am under a necessity of visiting Williamsburg next month to comply with the Statute of William and Mary with respect to my new Commission, the Certificate of which shall be immediately transmitted to your Lordship.

I am, With great Respect, My Lord,  
Your Lordship's most obedient  
and very humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

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KNOX TO EDEN.

Whitehall 5<sup>th</sup> Feb<sup>r</sup> 1774.

Deputy Governor Eden.

Sir.

I am directed by the Earl of Dartmouth to send you the inclosed attested Copy of His Majesty's Free Pardon of John Godfrey otherwise Henry, who being convicted at the last Assizes at Dorchester of Theft was sentenced to be transported, and is now supposed to be in Maryland, having embarked at Bristol in the Ship Isabella which sailed from that Port for Baltimore the 16<sup>th</sup> of October. If you can convey this Pardon to the unfortunate Man, and be of any Assistance in enabling him to avail himself of the King's Clemency, it will be an Act of great Compassion to his disconsolate Relations here.

I am &c<sup>a</sup>.

Will<sup>m</sup> Knox.

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GOVERNOR PENN TO EDEN.

Philadelphia, 16<sup>th</sup> May 1774.

Sir

On the receipt of your Excellency's Letter of the 31<sup>st</sup> of January last I resolved, in Compliance with your Request, to delay the issuing a Proclamation for the exercise of the Jurisdiction of this Province up to the Lines run and marked by the Commissioners under the Proprietary Agreement as the Bounda-

ries between Maryland Pennsylvania and the three lower Counties, till it was known whether the Guardians of M<sup>r</sup> Harford would sign the Commissioners' Return, and instruct you to join in such Proclamation. I am now to inform you Sir, that that Point is reduced to a certainty M<sup>r</sup> Wilmot our Solicitor having lately advised me that the Guardians have expressly refused an Application made to them for that Purpose, conceiving it to be a matter in which from the nature of their Trust, they cannot legally intermeddle. Altho' I have always been advised that the Proprietary Agreement enforced by the Decrees in Chancery, and ratified by his Majesty in Council, on the joint Petition of both Proprietors, is of itself final and conclusive on all Parties; and that nothing is essentially wanting to substantiate these Proceedings, yet I should been glad your Excellency could have thought yourself justified in joining with me in a Proclamation to extend the Jurisdiction of both Provinces according to the lines thus Settled; as it would leave without Excuse those who might be disposed to give Opposition to the Measure on either side. But as it is now Evident that M<sup>r</sup> Harford's Guardians will give you no Instructions on this Head, I cannot, consistent with the justice due to the People settled on our side of those lines who have been and yet are in a great measure in a lawless State, any longer defer affording to them that Protection they have so repeatedly applied for, and which they have a right to claim from this Government. I have therefore come to a Resolution by the Advice of my Council to issue the Proclamation ex parte and hope your Excellency, before you Embark for England, will take such Measures on the occasion as you may judge most proper to prevent the Peace of the two Provinces from being again disturbed, and those valuable Purposes from being defeated that induced the respective Proprietaries to enter into the Agreements for settling their Boundaries, and which in their Execution have been attended with an immense Expence to them. I sincerely wish you a happy Voyage, and am with great Respect

Your Excellency's Obedient  
humble Servant

John Penn.

His Excellency, Robert Eden Esq<sup>r</sup>.

## EDEN TO PENN.

Annapolis 21<sup>st</sup> May 1774.

Sir

The Gwardians of the Proprietor of Maryland appointed by the Lord Chancellor of England, declined I presume, signing the return of the Commissioners in their Capacity of Guardians, because they might think it improper to do the Act without the Especial Direction of the Lord Chancellor upon an application bringing the matter before his Lordship in a regular Course of Proceeding, their ward being under his particular Protection, but whatever may have been the reason whether that which I have suggested or any other, why the Gwardians have declined the Measure, I conceive (and the Council of this Province whom I have consulted are of the same Opinion) that it would be most improper for me, in my Station to undertake in any Degree, the Exercise of a power, which the Guardians have refused upon the declared Principle, that it is a matter, in which, from the Nature of their Trust, they cannot intermeddle. What may be the Effect in Respect of the Peace of the two Provinces of an ex parte Proclamation issued by your Government I do not undertake to say, nor do I doubt but that the Tendency of such a Measure will be most maturely considered before the Execution of it tho' for my own part I am not without Apprehension, that some disagreeable Disturbances may be the Consequence of such an ex parte Proclamation and I can't but express my Wish that it may be deferred.

I expect to take my Departure from Maryland in a few Days and will embrace a very early Opportunity after my Arrival in England to communicate your Letters to the Guardians; but 'till Instructions shall be sent hither to direct the Conduct of the Provincial Government I believe I may venture to assure you no steps will be taken here to indicate a Concurrence with, or an Admission of the propriety of, the Measure you propose.

I am Sir &amp;c.

Robert Eden.

The hon<sup>ble</sup> John Penn Esq<sup>r</sup> Governor of Pennsylvania.

## EDEN TO DARTMOUTH.

Conduit Street (London)  
Monday Aug<sup>st</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> 1774.

My Lord.

As I think it my Duty (in the present Crisis) and propose returning to Maryland immediately, I shall be glad to know when I may do myself the Honour of waiting on your Lordship to receive any Commands you may have for that part of America. I most sincerely wish Tranquillity were restored in that Quarter, and can assure your Lordship of my strict Adherence to any Instructions you may give me, wherein I should be extremely happy to be any way instrumental in all Measures tending to promote that Salutory and Desireable purpose.

I shall leave London to morrow or Wednesday sen'night, to embark at Deal, if no Orders to the contrary prevent me.

With great Respect I am

My Lord

Your Lordships most obedient  
and very humble Servant

Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden.

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[This extract is in the hand of William Eden. It is found to be printed in Force's Archives, 4<sup>th</sup> series, Vol. 1, p. 1076, described as to Lord Dartmouth.]

Extract of a Letter from Gov. Eden dated

Annapolis 30<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1774.

This Province has been tolerably quiet since I arrived before that they had in one or two Instances been second (I think) in Violent measures to Boston. The Spirit of Existence against the Tea Act or any Mode of internal Taxation is as strong and universal here as ever, I firmly believe that they will undergo any Hardships sooner than acknowledge a Right in the British Parlt. in that Particular, and will persevere in their Non-Importation and Non-Exportation Experiments in spite of every Inconve-

nience that they must consequently be exposed to, and the total Ruin of their Trade.

This Extract of a letter encloses :—

*Maryland Gazette*, N<sup>o</sup> 1529, 29 December 1774, containing a column, marked in ink, concerning Meeting of the Committee for Anne Arundel & Annapolis 23 Dec. 1774. fo. 361. Notice (printed) as to a subscription paper 29 Dec. 1774. fo. 365.

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DARTMOUTH TO EDEN.

*Private.*

Whitehall March 3<sup>d</sup> 1775.

Sir,

My separate Dispatch of this day's date inclosing a Resolution of the House of Commons, may be ostensibly of use, in case the General Assembly should think fit to take up the Consideration of that Resolution ; But it is fit I should observe to you, that it is not His Majesty's Intention, for very obvious Reasons, that you should officially communicate it to them. At the same time as I think it cannot fail to be an Object of discussion in the Assembly, I must add that the King considers that the good Effect of it will, in great Measure, depend upon your Ability and Address in a proper Explanation of it to those whose Situations & Connections may enable them to give Facility to the Measures it points to ; And His Majesty has no doubt that you will exert every Endeavour to induce such a compliance on the part of the Assembly, as may correspond with His Majesty's Ideas of their Justice, and His earnest Wishes to see a happy Restoration of the publick Tranquillity.

I am, Sir

Your most Obedient  
humble Servant

Dartmouth.

Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup> of Maryland.

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VISIT TO GENERAL LAFAYETTE AT LA GRANGE,  
NOVEMBER 18, 1826.

[EXTRACT FROM A LETTER OF D. S. WILSON, ESQ.]

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This has been the most interesting visit which I have ever made. We were most kindly received by the General and treated with the greatest attention by all of his large and amiable family, by the young ladies too who are very agreeable and two of them particularly very handsome. They are indeed a delightful family and it recalls the memory of patriarchal times to see the General surrounded by his children and grandchildren, all of whom manifest towards him the most respectful and affectionate attention.

When we entered the room in which he was (having met G. W. Lafayette in the ante-room) he immediately arose and advancing with a benignant smile to receive us, took me by the hand and led me towards the fire. As soon as he had read the letter which I delivered, he began to enquire about his Baltimore friends, exhibiting the greatest interest and the most perfect recollection. He enquired particularly about the young ladies of his acquaintance and wished to know who was married since he left us. He spoke of Miss Ridgely who is a great favourite of his and wished that her father would bring her to France; of Miss Johnson, "a very pretty lively girl;" of Miss Montgomery who disapproved of his going to the Unitarian church, against which many of the young ladies of his acquaintance remonstrated.

In the course of half an hour M<sup>r</sup>. G. W. Lafayette offered to show us to our rooms, to which we went. They were in the most distant part of the house, in the round turreted building on the left of the carriage entrance to the court around three sides of which the Mansion is built. La Grange is 900 years old and is the seat of the Gen<sup>l</sup>'s ancestors. Soon after going up D<sup>r</sup>. Clark was seized with a severe pain (colic) and was so unwell that he



was obliged to go to bed, and I went down to the drawing room alone.

Upon entering I was much surprised at the number of ladies whom I found there, amounting to quite a large party. General Lafayette advancing to meet me, took me by the hand and introduced me to most of them—among them were three American ladies Mrs. Shaw and M<sup>rs</sup> Greene of Georgia and M<sup>rs</sup> Allya wife of Capt. A. of the *Cadmus*. M<sup>rs</sup> G. was originally from Scotland and married a nephew of Gen<sup>l</sup> Greene. Madam Lafayette (wife of G. W. L.), Madam Latour-Maubourg daughter of the Gen<sup>l</sup>, six of his grand-daughters, M<sup>r</sup> Benj<sup>n</sup> Constant and lady, M. Levasseur (his companion in his visit to the U. S.) and several others were there. Benj<sup>n</sup> Constant, the Gen<sup>l</sup> told me, is not only one of the first political but also one of the first literary characters of the day, and is a particular friend of his.—Dinner was soon announced and we went down to the *Salle à Manger*. At table there were 12 ladies and 10 gentlemen and there was also a side table where sat 6 or 7 of the younger members of the family for whom there was no room at the larger table. I sat between Madame Lafayette and one of the daughters of M<sup>me</sup> Latour-Maubourg and on the left of the latter sat Mademoiselle Matilda Lafayette, one of the daughters of M. G. W. L., from all of whom I received the kindest attentions during dinner. Gen<sup>l</sup> Lafayette sat in the center of the table opposite to Mad<sup>m</sup> L. and M. G. W. L. at the end and one of his sisters, I presume M<sup>me</sup> L. M. S., at the other. M<sup>mslle</sup> Matilda L. is a most beautiful and fascinating little creature, having a fair complexion, lovely blue eyes and a profusion of rather light brown hair luxuriantly shading her fair forehead. She is very lively, her manner extremely charming and she speaks English in the prettiest manner imaginable and very correctly. She is quite accomplished, understanding something of Italian also and having read a great many English books, all Walter Scott's works, Lord Byron's, Cooper's &c. Two others of the Gen<sup>l</sup>'s grand-daughters, are also very pretty, one of them speaks English very well and they all speak it more or less. None of them however would speak it much to me when they found that I understood French; but they spoke it to D<sup>r</sup> C. the next day as he could not speak any

French. After a very pleasant time spent at table we returned to the drawing room and the evening was passed by me very agreeably in conversing much with the General and with many of the ladies partic<sup>ly</sup> M. Gen<sup>l</sup> L. spoke of Balt<sup>o</sup> saying that it was always an elegant place. "I went there soon after my first arrival in America," said he "and found it an elegant village; I went there after the war shortly before my return and found an elegant small town; I went there on my last visit to the U. States and found it an elegant large city. In 40 years its population increased from 4 or 5000 to nearly 80000." He admired the volunteer troops of Balt<sup>o</sup>—he said that *Niles' Register* was the best work of the kind ever published and spoke of the ability and excellence of the American Farmer—Bentalou—Mrs. Gilmor. I found my attention frequently wandering from the Subject on which he spoke, to the character of the Spcaker himself and to the many admirable passages of his eventful life. Excellent man! after all the toils and sufferings which he has endured so cheerfully in the holy cause of liberty, may the evening of his days continue to pass on as calmly as is now does, encircled by his beloved and amiable family.

After a very interesting and agreeable evening I retired to my room about 11 o'clock, but it was long before I could close my eyes, my thoughts often recurring to the society in which I had just been and dwelling upon the mansion the hospitality of which I was enjoying. I could hardly realise that I was actually at *La Grange*, the abode of the great and good benefactor of our country, that I was at the ancestral residence of him who had so recently crossed the ocean and made one long, continued triumphal progress thro' my native land, now so distant though so well beloved. These ideas with many others of a similar nature crowding in succession upon my mind, chased sleep from my pillow to give place to them, so far more interesting visitants.

On Sunday morning, a warm fire was made in our porcelain stove at an early hour. At the breakfast hour (near 10 o'clk) D<sup>r</sup> C. being recovered, we went down to the drawing room where we found the interesting family and their visitors again assembled and we soon went down to breakfast, all occupying the same places as the evening before. On coming up again after breakfast, our

attention was called to the "Star-spangled banner," the beautiful flag of the *Brandywine* suspended in the ante-room above the portraits of our Washington and Franklin, the end of it gracefully thrown over the top of the former. The emotions created by this spectacle were grateful indeed, and it was long before I could withdraw my eyes from gazing upon the flag of our beloved country, which has so often waved triumphantly amidst the shock of battle, thus graced with an honoured Station in a foreign land and in the abode of one who has fought so gallantly for that country's freedom. This flag was presented to Genl L. by the officers of the frigate upon his leaving the ship at Havre, accompanied with a request that it might be displayed on the anniversaries of the birthday of Washington and of our national independence, which has been more than complied with, as it is constantly displayed, having always hung where it is now placed.

Around the walls of the drawing room are hung the portraits of all the Presidents of the U. States except Washington, viz. Jn<sup>o</sup> Adams, Jeffersou, Madison, Monroe, and J. Q. Adams together with that of Genl Greene. This too is highly gratifying to the feelings of an American.

We were invited to go out to shoot with M<sup>r</sup> G. W. L., Levasseur and some other gentlemen, but we declined preferring to walk out with the young ladies. The morning was damp and the walking rather wet and muddy, but this does not deter the ladies of France from going out, and as soon as they had equipped themselves we set out and took a very pleasant walk around and thro a large piece of woods which extends on one side of the Chateau. After walking for some time it began to rain and we returned a different path. We re-entered the drawing room and the Genl giving us the late New York papers which he had rec<sup>d</sup> the evening before, he went out, with an old Scotch gentleman who was on a short visit, to plan some improvements in the grounds about the Chateau. He first called his grand-daughters around him for the purpose of consulting with them how they would wish to have them made, asking them if they would like to have the trees planted here, others there, a walk lengthened in one part, &c.—this was really an interesting sight, to behold one who had been a

chief actor in so many scenes of the most trying character and of the utmost historical importance, kindly consulting the taste and the wishes of his lovely descendants as they gathered around him, upon subjects of comparatively such a trivial nature. All the young ladies too retired to their rooms leaving D<sup>r</sup> C. and myself in possession of the drawing room where we remained for a long time reading the papers. When he had finished reading them we walked out to see the front of the Chateau which we had but imperfectly seen the evening before. This is the most beautiful part of it. Passing thro' the arched way by which carriages drive out from the Court yard to the road to Rosey, we got to the outside and turning round had a fine view of the front. On each side of this gateway is a large round building in turreted form, surmounted by conical cupolas, and most richly and beautifully covered with luxuriant ivy clinging to the grey walls of this time-honoured edifice and finely contrasting its deep green with their venerable hue. The central part recedes, which imparts to the wings a finer appearance. After admiring this for some time we ret<sup>d</sup> to the house and on the way saw the Gen<sup>l</sup> at a distance walking about his grounds with two others.

A little before 6, the ladies and family again assembled in the drawing room and we soon went down to dinner where as large a party assembled as did yesterday. After dinner returning to the drawing room, coffee was brought in and after the lapse of an hour or two, tea also. I passed a highly agreeable evening in conversing principally with the ladies and chiefly w<sup>th</sup> M. with whose gaiety and lively sallies I was much amused. Having mentioned to the Gen<sup>l</sup> & M<sup>r</sup> G. W. L. that we intended returning to Paris to-morrow, they desired us to remain longer and at all events not to leave La Grange until the next morning. We excused ourselves from staying another day under the plea of D<sup>r</sup> C's engagements, and they promised to send us in the morning to Rosey. The Gen<sup>l</sup> also said that he w<sup>d</sup> see us again in the morning, but I remonstrated against his disturbing his rest on our account, but he said he was always an early riser. Having taken leave of the rest of this interesting family we retired, and indulged in many pleasing recollections of our short abode at La Grange

before sleep visited our eyes. Rising very early on Monday morning and descending to the *Salle à Manger*, we found Mr. G. W. L. already there and the cloth spread to give us some coffee before we set off. While we were sitting at table, early as it was, our venerable host came down to see us and his carriage was already at the door. After conversing with him and his son for a short time, we arose to bid them farewell and at parting the Gen<sup>l</sup> requested me to remember him to his Baltimore friends. He kindly expressed his regret that our visit was so short, and G. W. L. invited me to revisit them next September during the vintage. They both accompanied us to the door, and stepping into the carriage we drove off, thus leaving perhaps forever the hospitable mansion of La Grange and its venerable and most estimable proprietor.—Thus terminated a visit in every respect truly delightful and interesting, one which will ever be most deeply engraven on my memory and the remembrance of which can be effaced only by death. We have not only experienced the kindest reception from the Gen<sup>l</sup> but we have received from every member of his most amiable and charming family every attention that could contribute to render our visit agreeable.

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## MASON AND DIXON'S LINE.

[TERMINATION OF THE SURVEYORS' WORK ON THE WEST LINE.]

Sir :

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We here present you with our proceedings since our last of the 12<sup>th</sup> of June, desiring you will please to communicate it to Lord Baltimore, to whom pray give our Duty.

On the 18<sup>th</sup> of June we received our Instructions to continue the West Line to the end of 5° of Longitude from the River Delaware.

On July the 7<sup>th</sup> the waggons arrived at Fort Cumberland with the Instruments, Tents &c. Having collected Hands we pro-

ceeded to the place in the Allegany Mount<sup>s</sup>. where we left off last year, and on the 13<sup>th</sup> we began to continue the Line westw<sup>d</sup>.

At 168, 78 <sup>Miles ch.</sup> from the Post marked West in Mr. Bryan's Field the Top of the Great Ridge of the Allegany Mountains.

At 169, 60 <sup>M c</sup> crossed a small branch of the Little Yochio Geni. This is the first water we have passed that runs westw<sup>d</sup>.

On the 16<sup>th</sup> of July we were joynd by 14 Indians of the Anadaga and Mohock Nations deputed by the Chiefs of the Six Nations to go with us on the Line. With them came Mr. Hugh Crawford, Interpreter.

At 178 Miles the Little Meadows bore So., about 2½ Miles.

" 179, 44 <sup>c</sup> crossed the Little Yochio Geni.

" 189, 69 crossed General Bradock's Road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburgh on the Top of Winding Hill.

" 194, 28 crossed the Big Yochio Geni.

" 204, The Great Meadows bore N<sup>o</sup>. distant about 5 Miles.

" 208, 59 crossed big Sandy Creek.

" 214, 12 The Summit of Laurel Hill.

" 219, 22 The East Bank of the River Cheat (about 200 y<sup>ds</sup> wide).

" 222, 34 The River Monaugehela (about 200 y<sup>ds</sup> wide).

" 231, 20 crossed a War path. Here the chief of our Indians informed us that he was come to the extent of his Commission from the Chiefs of the Six Nations, and that he would not proceed one step further. Finding the Indians could not be prevailed upon to go further westw<sup>d</sup>. we set up the Sector on the summit of a lofty Ridge to determine the place of the Parallel.

In the true Parallel at the top of the said Ridge we made a large Heap of Earth and Stones.

This Pile is at the Distance of 230, 18, 21 <sup>m ch l</sup> from the beginning of this Parallel where it commences to be a Boundary between the two Provinces.

This Pile is at the Distance of 238, 17, 48 <sup>m ch l</sup> from the Post marked West in Mr. Bryan's Field. This Post is 15 Statute English

Miles measured horizontal S<sup>o</sup> of the Parallel of the S<sup>o</sup> Point of the City of Philadelphia. Also the Pile is at 244, 38, 36 from the West Bank of the River Delaware.

On the 20<sup>th</sup> of October we began to open a Visto in the true Parallel eastward, and as we returned (besides the Mile Posts) we erected Marks on the Tops of all the High Ridges and Mountains. The Marks are of Earth or Stone, three Yards and one Half or Four Yards Diameter at the Bottom, and 5 or 6, and some of 7 Feet high.

The 5<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> we finished opening the Visto. Now there is one continued Visto 8 or 9 Yards wide in the true Parallel from the Intersection of the said Parallel with the Meridian from the Tang<sup>t</sup> Point. This Day the Indians left us to return to their own Country. On the 28<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> we finished erecting Marks on the Tops of the Ridges to the Top of Sidelong Hill. To the East side of this Hill the Stones are all set, being 132 Miles of the West Line. There are now lying at Fort Frederic near the N<sup>o</sup> Mountains Sixty Stones, which were intended to be set this Summer, but we acquainted the Gent. Commiss<sup>rs</sup> that we could not get our Stone to the Place designed for it to the westw<sup>d</sup> of Sidelong Hill for less than 12 £ per Stone, on which information the Gent. Commissioners thought proper we should desist from setting Stones farther at present. In all the Mountains we have past over this Year, and almost at every Mile Post, there is as good stone if not superior to those sent from England.

The Carriage of Stones thro' the Mountains will be a great Expense and almost impracticable. The Marks we have erected may be seen from Ridge to Ridge in most Places, and it will take a great length of Time (if ever) to destroy them, so as not to point out the Course of the Line.

On the 26<sup>th</sup> of Dec<sup>r</sup> 1767, the Gent. Commissioners, at a Meeting held at Christiana Bridge Newcastle County, read to us their Minutes, by which we understand they have no further Occasion for us to run Lines. They gave us Instructions to draw a Map or Plan of the Lines to be delivered to any of the Commissioners.

We have this Day delivered Plans of the Lines to the Rev<sup>d</sup> Richard Peters.

If the Indians would but have proceeded 12 or 14 Days more, we should have run the length of Pennsylvania. We had many of the Natives of different Nations come to see us, and were all Brothers in every kind and friendly Manner.

At about one Mile and  $\frac{1}{2}$  North of the Line the River Cheat joins the Monaungehela. By Information the Mouth of Redstone Creek is due N<sup>th</sup> about 25 Miles from where we cross'd the Monaungehela, and about 5 or 6 miles west of where we cross'd the s<sup>d</sup> River. Pittsburg bears N<sup>th</sup> about 50 Miles (but from better Authority than the Above) it is due N<sup>o</sup> of the Place we cross'd the Monaungehela.

By all Accounts both from White Men and Indians the End of the West Line will not be above 20 Miles from the Ohio in a West Course, and not above 15 in a N W Course.

We shall now proceed on the measurement of the Tang<sup>t</sup> Line &c. for the Royal Society, having no further Instructions from the Gent. Commissioners to execute.

We are, S<sup>r</sup>  
your most Obedient humble Servants

CHA. MASON  
JERE. DIXON

Philadelphia

Jan. 29, 1768.

To Hugh Hammersley, Esq.

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## AN ATLANTIC VOYAGE IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

HENRY F. THOMPSON.

Among the manuscripts in the library of the University of Oxford, generally known as the Bodleian Library, are many documents relating to the marine affairs of Great Britain and her colonies, and the log-books of vessels trading to all parts of the world. Of these log-books, eleven relate to voyages from London to the Chesapeake Bay, and of these eleven two are "Iournalls," as they are termed, of voyages which are especially interesting to Marylanders, being, as they are, "Iournalls of the Outward and Homeward-bound passages" of the ships *Constant Friendship* and *Baltimore*, which were in Maryland in the years 1671 and 1673.

The vessels which were in use in the seventeenth century were small, when judged by the ideas of sea-going ships of the present day, for there were few over two hundred tons, as an inspection of the few returns (which are extant) of the naval officers of the Patuxent and Potomac Rivers will show. Although a few ships were from three hundred to five hundred tons, the greater number of them were from one hundred and fifty to two hundred and fifty, and more were under than over two hundred.

They were broad in the bow, the forecastle and the poop were raised high above the main deck, the mainmast was placed in the middle of the ship, the foremast as near the bow as possible and the mizzen where the builder thought fit. The books on navigation and shipbuilding, all speak of top gallant masts and sails but in no one of the log-books is there any mention of a sail above the topsail, although, of course, they speak of making and taking in the sails as well of sending down topmasts and yards. They were but slow sailers and although instances occur of as much as eight miles an hour being made, it was when there was a

fair wind and plenty of it, and with a smooth sea, but at no time was that rate kept up for twenty-four hours. When the wind was ahead, but slow progress was made, for no ship could sail "close to the wind," and often four or five miles was all there was to show for a whole day, and there were even times when they were further from their destination at the end of twenty-four hours than they were at the beginning. Rather than keep on against a head wind they would "heave to" or "try" as they said in those days. The *Bristow* arrived in York River on the 8th March, 1701, having left London on the 22nd October, and her Master writes "a more terrible passage has hardly been known by man. I have been on this coast near twelve weeks within forty or fifty leagues by all estimation." He had become separated from the fleet, for although the *Gloster* did not arrive until the day after the *Bristow*, the latter found on her arrival several vessels which left London with her, but which had been in port eight or nine weeks.

Indeed, there is nothing in which a voyage, two hundred years ago, differed more from one to-day, than in the great uncertainty as to the time which was to be spent in going from one port to the other.

When a passenger started from London, he could not say within many weeks, how long he was to be on board the ship which was to take him to Maryland or Virginia, for, of the eleven voyages of which we have the records, they were from forty-seven to one hundred and thirty-eight days from London to the Capes, and from thirty-two days to one hundred and thirteen on their way home.

The same vessel varied from forty-seven days to one hundred and two days, in coming from London, and from thirty-two to fifty-two in returning home.

A ship would often be three or four weeks from London before she took her departure from the Lizard, detained in the Downs or some port by head winds or storms, and it must have been an inspiring sight, after a storm, to see the numerous vessels getting under way from the Downs; for there would be hundreds of vessels starting out for all parts of the world, the vessels bound

for the Chesapeake Bay often numbering forty or fifty, and as the captain of one of them says, "We Virginians keeping together," the name Virginian being often applied to all the vessels bound in the Capes.

When the fleet was clear of the land, they steered for the Azores, and one or more ships generally sighted Flores and Corves, the most westerly of the islands. Then they steered for Cape Henry, and deviated as little as possible from a straight course, for their latitude they could find every day at noon, by means of their quadrants, but their longitude they could only estimate by calculating the distance run and the course steered, making allowances for currents, leeway or a heavy sea knocking them off their course. Notwithstanding this rather uncertain calculation they were not far out of the way when they began sounding to find out if they were near land.

Although a large fleet of fifty or sixty vessels might leave England, they soon became more or less scattered, although there were some vessels always in sight of each other, and frequently in calm weather there were visits between the officers and passengers of the different vessels, who dined or spent whole days, of which custom the following extract from the log-book of the *Johanna* gives an example: "Mr. Baker hoysted out his boat and came on board of us. We spared them some tobacco to pipe, for it was very scarce with them. About 5 o'clock they went aboard again: the master of her was sufficiently in drink before he went."

It may be supposed that the great uncertainty as to the duration of the voyage would have caused some trouble in providing sufficient food and water for so many persons, but the food was composed principally of bread or ship-biscuit, salt meat, peas and cheese, all which would keep well for many months, and therefore it was only the space required for enough food and water that gave any trouble, and when it is recollected that it would be necessary to carry food and water for one hundred persons (including passengers and crew) for a voyage lasting perhaps five months it is evident that the provisions which were necessary would occupy a great deal of space.

In a contract made with the owners of the ship *Nassau*, of five hundred tons, to carry one hundred and fifty or more passengers to Virginia, the following stipulations were made in regard to food. The passengers to have the same allowance of food as the sailors, that is to say: "they were to have their allowance of bread, butter and cheese weekly, and the rest of the provisions were to be distributed daily: each passenger, over six years of age, was to have seven pounds of bread every week, each mess of eight to have two pieces of pork (each piece to be two pounds) with pease five days in the week, and on the other two days four pounds of beef with pease each day, or four pounds of beef with a pudding, with pease for the two days, and in case the kettle could not be boiled each passenger was to have one pound of cheese every day. Children under six years of age to have such allowance in flour, oatmeal, fruit, sugar and butter as the overseers of them shall judge fit."

There were in this ship one hundred and ninety-one passengers, of whom twenty-five were under twelve years of age, and although there were some of all ranks in life there seems to have been no difference made between them as to diet and lodging. Among them were the Rev. Mr. Latané, with his wife and child, whose descendants are still to be found in Virginia, as probably are the descendants of many others of these French refugees.

The ordinary price of a passage to Maryland or Virginia was six pounds, but for this large party the price was five pounds, for each person over twelve years of age, and half price for children under that age.

The ship *Johanna* was on her way from Loudon to Virginia in March, 1674, when the following incident occurred, viz.: "About 12 o'clock last night some of our people saw something walke in the shape of a dog and after that it was heard betwixt dex cry like a child and sometimes knocking without bord and the dog that belonged to the ship ruu whineing up and down and crept in among the passengers I pray God dyliver us from all evil."

Nothing happened to them on the voyage, and they arrived in Virginia after a quick passage, and without any accident, but two years later on the same ship something happened which caused

the death of two men, but what it was, is not very clear. "One of our servants was missing, judged he fell overboard and drowned: and another had his other leg cut off, his other being cut of some-time before—they were both Cap. Beales servants."

If the vessels were a long time in crossing the ocean, they were also sometime in port, before they were ready to return home.

The *Constant Friendship* arrived in the Saint Mary's river on the 20th December 1671, and the next day, the Master went ashore and entered the ship at the Custom House. They lay there 10 days, landing passengers and goods, and then sailed for the Patuxent "to do some business there," and while there they buried a passenger, the 2nd mate, and one of the seamen. At the end of the week they sailed for the "Seavorne" which they reached at 2 a. m., sailing in boldly, "there being moonlight and fair weather." For two months and a half, they were delivering goods and taking in tobacco. Some of the English goods were consigned to different persons, and some were sold from the ship, payment being made in tobacco. The ship lay at anchor in the river, and the tobacco was brought off in shallops from the landings to which it had been rolled from the plantations. By the 25th March, they had on board about five hundred and fifty hogsheads, and they sailed for the Patuxent, where they took in more tobacco, and then went to St. Mary's where by the end of April, they finished their loading, having seven hundred and eight hogsheads on board, and cleared the ship, when they were ready to sail.

The ships generally spent three or four months in the rivers, delivering their goods and taking in tobacco, which was taken on freight, or obtained by "trucking" as it was called, that is to say, bartering the English goods for the tobacco, or sometimes the skins of wild animals, of which a goodly number were exported in the early days of the Colony. When the loading was finished, and the ship was cleared and ready for sea, they went to Lynnhaven Bay, where the fleet for England was made up, and received their sailing orders. One of the fleet was named as the Flag ship, and her commander was appointed Admiral with a certain authority over the Masters of the other ships, subject of

course to the orders of the Commander of the Men of War who conveyed the fleet off the coast or at times all the way to England. A Man of War lay in the Chesapeake, whose duty among other things was to convoy the ships 25 or 30 leagues off the coast, for there was great danger of an attack by Pirates who hovered about the coast, and sometimes ran into the bays and harbours to make a capture, but seldom, if ever, roamed over the ocean in search of their prey. The Governor of Virginia, at times, went out in the Man of War to see the fleet safely on their way, and when he arrived on board, most of the ships fired a salute, for they all had guns, and a gunner was a member of every ship's company as surely as a carpenter or sailmaker.

A "fleet" frequently numbered fifty vessels, or more and on the 31st July 1702 one hundred and forty vessels sailed out of the Capes convoyed by four Men of War, on one of which, the *Warwick*, were Col. Blackistone, Governor of Maryland, and his lady, who were on their way home.

Even when there was war between Great Britain and some other country, there was not much danger of capture on the high seas, but when they got near the land the privateers, or "Capers," as Dutch privateers were called, were cruising about, watching for the incoming ships, and sometimes capturing and carrying them off. One such incident is told in the log-book of the *Johanna*, under the date of July, 1676—"When Twart of Beachy Head saw severall shallops French Privateers come up with us and commanded our boat out and us by the lee but I would not being able to Deale with them: we saw them elap several Vessels aboard and plunder them and caryed two away at 10 o'clock in the night two came up with us together which command us to strick and by the lee which I would not they fired 3 gunnes at us but hitt us not the shot fell by the ships side, then they came close up and said they would clap us aboard both together I bid them keep ofe or else we would fire att them we gott two of or guns upon the forecassell and poynted them aft at them for they intended to come aboard upon the quarter we could not bring a gun to beare upon them with [until?] we had done so: the french seeing us in preparation to defend ourselves bid.us good night and left us after

many bad words which passed between us. We fired not at them." The encounter with the privateers ended happily enough, nothing worse than an exchange of "bad words" having happened, but owing to the preparations for defence, one of the men on the *Johanna* lost his life, as the log-book tells in the following words: "Att 3 of Clock this morning the Carpeuters mate being laid down to sleep upon the forehatch by the windlass and one of the guns upon the forecassel standing upon a pease and my mate goeing up on the for Cassell tooke holde of the mussell of the gun which oversett it it not being lashed Dumbled doune upon the deck and bruised the head of the Carpenters mate and broke his seull very much he dyed presently which was a very sad accident. We kept him until he was could and stiff and buryd him in the sea of the South forland which I pray God have mercy upon his soule for he was suddenly taken out of this world:"

There were other dangers that menaced the ships, even when they were thought to be past all the perils of the sea; and there is one more extract which tells of the end of the *Baltimore*, which had made many voyages to Maryland, and was considered a strong, well built ship. In 1673 she had made the passage home in very good time, and with the rest of the London Fleet had gone into Plymouth harbour—on the 18th September, all thinking, no doubt, that they would soon laud their tobacco in London. They lay there for three days, and then started to go on to Loudon but as all the ships could not get out in time a signal was made, for those that were outside to return. When the *Baltimore* got back the log-book says: "it was darke we run in behind the Island and aukored in 6 fad the wind abt S S E and blowed hard and rained we struck our topmasts and yards and rod about 2 hours fast but the wind blowing harder and harder we let go the sheet ankor and in vering away upon the best bower started the best bower ankor and nether that nor the sheet ankor wold take hold againe but we drove ashore upon the rockes about 3 ships lengths to the westward of milebay and being a high water and falling we presently sued and stuck fast and bilged upon the rocks the next tide the water ranne over part of the gun deck: we saved about

60 hhds dry and all the ships materialls as guns cables ankors and rigging and sayles : and could not save the shipp although it wass indevoured by the plymouth men : but she stove all to peeses.

*finis*

I pray God send me better fortune the next voyage."

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## THE RESTORATION OF THE OLD SENATE CHAMBER IN ANNAPOLIS.

DECOURCY W. THOM.

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It is a story familiar to most good Marylanders, that in the year 1649 and soon thereafter many groups of Puritans moved from Virginia's firmer enforcement of her laws upholding union of Church and State and restriction of religious worship except in the forms of the Church of England, and found a sanctuary in Maryland, whose Charter had been granted by a Protestant King to a broad-minded man, who, having been a convinced Protestant had become with equal conviction a Roman Catholic, and had planned, what his son achieved, the founding for the first time in any portion of the English-speaking world—full freedom of religious worship according to any Christian form, and the entire separation of Church and State.

Into Maryland then came the Puritans in 1649 and soon thereafter, and settled about a place successively called "Providence," "Proctors," "The Town Land at Severn," "Anne Arundel Town," "The Port of Annapolis," and finally the "City of Annapolis." They soon became a thrifty nucleus for a settlement engaged chiefly in growing that tobacco which was then the great staple of Maryland. Annapolis, the capital and great shipping port, soon acquired all the facilities of a flourishing and elegant colonial city. Among those facilities was a State House, sometimes called Court House, or Stadt House, which was completed in 1697, two years after Annapolis became the capital of the



Province, and took the place of the original Maryland State House built in 1674 at the old capital in St. Mary's City.

This State House was struck by lightning in 1699, and one of the delegates killed, and it was totally destroyed by fire in 1704, but it was at once rebuilt and continued to be occupied until 1769 when it was demolished and yet another State House authorized to be built on the old site at a cost of £ 7500. Governor Eden laid its corner stone on March 28th, 1772 and it was soon completed except the dome which was not finished until 1793. From 1772 until now that State House has persisted, here changed, there added to, sometimes injured, sometimes improved, but ever fraught with historical interest. In the north-eastern corner of its lower floor was and is now a room forty feet long, thirty-five feet wide and about twenty feet high, lighted by two large windows on the east and two on the north, containing 24 lights each, protected by inside shutters, and, with one exception, set in embrasures, and having seats at a height of nineteen inches from the floor. The room is pierced on the west by a door to the north of a high wooden colonial fireplace connected with a veritable chimney and furnished with fire-dogs, shovel and tongs of antique design. To the south of this fireplace was and is a false door similar in construction to the other. The southern wall is pierced by the main entrance door, and along that side of the chamber extends a gallery upheld by pillars and thirty-five feet long, eleven feet high and seven feet wide, with entablature in middle front and rounded near each end to the southward about twenty-four inches, a few feet from its ends, whence it runs straight to the west and eastern walls.

The gallery is reached by a flight of steps in the old Senate lobby to the west of the room I am describing. Along the floor beneath the gallery's front is a solid railing to define the waiting place for the public; and in that space are a few benches projecting from the wall. In the middle of the north wall immediately opposite the entrance door is the original small niche buttressed with plaster and crowned by an entablature and rising from a dais on which in a commodious high-backed chair was accustomed to sit the Presiding Officer overlooking his desk and the Clerk whose

broad low desk was immediately in front of the dais, and overlooking, too, the large table near the middle of the room upon which the members of the body using that room—until the Revolution they were the Council appointed by Lord Baltimore and then for many years the Senate chosen by electors chosen by the people—were wont to have their books and papers and to do what writing they pleased upon leaving their ordinary positions in arm chairs clustered near it.

I have been told that in the olden times the evening sessions were lit by many candles held in such a brass chandelier as then swung, and now, too (but at present in facsimile), swings from the middle of the ceiling, and by some candles standing in candlesticks upon the table and on the desks of the Presiding Officer and of the Clerk. Be that as it may, we know that whatever light there was in that room fell upon waxed floor, and upon walls and lattice window shades of green, and on ceiling and gallery and wood-work including fire-place, all white, except the chair-board which was painted black. Portions of plaster were found back of the cornice untouched since December 23rd, 1783, despite the restoring of that cornice in 1858, and beneath two thickness of brown paint covering the plaster in the niche back of the President's chair, remains the green color, thus confirming the Trumbull picture painted in 1814 and now in the Capitol in Washington, and representing the historic Resignation of December 1783.

As I have sketched the old Senate Chamber in Annapolis it existed on the memorable 23rd of December, 1783. It was first refurnished in 1838 and the desks, chairs and table then in it were sold. Mr. George R. Shafer of Annapolis has kindly searched for me the records as to any expenditures for refurnishing that Chamber between December 23rd, 1783 and 1838 and reports that there is no mention of any such furnishing.

We may accept the fact, therefore, that the furniture indicated was in that same room and was used on the great occasion of that 23rd day of December, 1783, and on January 14th, 1784 when the treaty with Great Britain was there ratified; and on September 11th, 1786 when in that same historic room, too, there sat the delegates from six of the States in a convention to consider how to

bring about a more effective Federation, which efforts we know resulted in the calling of the Federal Constitutional Convention of 1781.

Perhaps on those occasions individual desks were provided for members ; but I am not possessed of evidence to that effect.

Of the furniture used on those occasions the Clerk's desk is again in that chamber. The chair which Washington used on December 23rd, 1783, has been traced and can be bought. Some ten or twelve of the other chairs have been traced and can probably be bought. This last I learned through an inquiry for general information as to the appearance of the old Senate Chamber which the *Baltimore Sun* inserted at my request under instruction of the Advisory Commission upon the Restoration of the old Senate Chamber.

The Restoration of the old Senate Chamber ? Yes. Its restoration practically to its original condition and using many of its original parts, discovered here or there, for having remained practically intact through the various changes I have mentioned, and numerous small and more negligible ones, and its second re-furnishing in the re-adaptation of 1858 and its sharing with the State House generally in the instalment of a new steam-heating arrangement, which resulted in closing the old fire-place and removing the chimney. It was practically changed altogether in aspect in 1878 through the reshaping of the dais, and the removal of the gallery, the window seats, and inside window shutters, fire-place and chimney, and by the covering of the niche, the redistribution of window lights, new hardware trimmings, and the recoloring of the walls. At the same time it was refurnished.

The extreme wall incasements of the old Senate Chamber remained, but practically all the rest had been changed. But there had been many public and private objectors to that transformation who made their views felt through talk and writing. So time passed with public opinion dissatisfied on this question. Finally, on February 2nd, 1894, the Senate ordered, on motion of Senator Thomas G. Hayes, "That J. Appleton Wilson of Baltimore, and Mr. Frank B. Mayer, of Annapolis, be requested to investigate and report the feasibility of restoring the Senate Chamber to its

original condition and the probable cost of making the required changes. Provided the said gentlemen are willing to perform such service without compensation."

And on March 19th, 1894, on the presentation of Senator Hayes, there was read to the Senate the following report of Messrs. Wilson and Mayer :

*To The Honorable,  
The Senate of Maryland :*

*Gentlemen :—*The Committee appointed by your Honorable Body, to consider the feasibility of restoring the Senate Chamber to its condition when Washington resigned his Commission within its historic walls in 1793, and to ascertain the cost of such restoration, beg leave to respectfully report :

First. That they consider the restoration feasible, and that there is a widespread desire throughout the State to see it accomplished ; that it is yet practicable to restore with accuracy the chamber to its original condition, as material and memories which may soon be lost, still exist, and your committee have been singularly fortunate in obtaining data, both for the architectural detail, as well as for the furnishing, as the result of persistent research.

Secondly. Your committee recommend that the work of restoration should be entire to be satisfactory. Any partial restoration, while better than none, can only have an incomplete and unsatisfactory effect, and will fail in accomplishing the end sought. They would respectfully advise the following :

1. Replacing niche behind Speaker's chair, with columns and entablature.

2. Replacing ladies' gallery and stairway to reach it from lobby.

3. Rebuilding chimney breast, only twelve inches projection, and replacing mantel and fire-place. The latter will be for appearance only, unless the flues remain in the wall, which is believed to be the case.

4. Replacing panelled window seats, and the restoration of the original shades.

5. The removal of the beam in the centre of ceiling, by sinking

it in the depth of the floor. It is at present a serious disfigurement, and entirely changes the original character of the ceiling. It can be arranged as proposed, without impairing the strength of the floor above in the slightest.

Your committee has diligently used the time at its disposal in getting reliable estimates of the cost of the proposed work, which they find can be done as before mentioned, by responsible persons, in the best manner and of the best material, for the sum of \$4,250.00 including the preparation of the necessary drawings, travelling and clerical expenses and supervision.

Search for any of the original furniture in existence has engaged the attention of your committee, and among other objects they have been able to locate the Speaker's chair and desk, as well as one of the member's chairs, with a desk, and the desk of the clerk. This furniture is of solid mahogany and of handsome design. The chandelier is an important feature in the appearance of the room. It was placed in the centre of the ceiling, and its restoration may even be regarded as an architectural element. It can be made and supplied with electricity in imitation of the original candles. The furniture and chandelier can be reproduced for the additional sum of \$1,900.00.

We would suggest, that in view of the historical value and importance of the work, that these sums appear small. They could be made available in annual instalments, and your committee earnestly recommend that the work may be authorized at once.

J. APPLETON WILSON,  
FRANK B. MAYER.

But nothing further was done. Gradually public interest in the rich and various phases of History made in, by and through Maryland, found organic expression through the many efficient Patriotic Societies which have done such good service in that fertile and strangely too long neglected field. One of the most practical and efficient Executives in that work was the Honorable Edwin Warfield, now Governor. With such a chief executive things historical in our State shone brighter. And as Governor

he seized the opportunity to induce the State House Building Commission to make possible the restoration of the old Senate Chamber in Annapolis to its condition when therein General Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army.

That State House Building Commission consisted of His Excellency Governor Edwin Warfield acting as chairman, Thomas J. C. Williams, Esq., who acted as Secretary, and Messrs. Gordon T. Atkinson, Murray Vandiver, James McSherry, Samuel D. Schmucker, Spencer C. Jones, Peter J. Campbell, John P. T. Mathias, and Ferdinand C. Latrobe, and came into existence through a resolution offered by Senator Spencer C. Jones in 1902 for the purpose of "constructing and erecting an addition to the present State House, in which shall be located the State Senate Chamber and the House of Delegates and appropriated \$250,000 with which to begin the work." In 1904 \$600,000 additional was appropriated to complete the work above indicated and for repairing the old State House.

Governor Warfield secured their consent to restore the old Senate Chamber as I have said, and to have that work directed through an advisory Commission representing a number of Patriotic Societies each of which appointed its representative. Of that Commission also His Excellency Governor Edwin Warfield was chairman. The delegate of the Maryland Historical Society was J. Appleton Wilson, Esq., Clayton C. Hall, Esq., represented the Society of the Revolution, Jas. Davidson Iglehart, M. D., represented the Society of the American Revolution, Jno. S. Gittings Esq., the Society of the Cincinnati and DeCourcy W. Thom, chosen secretary, represented the Society of Colonial Wars in the State of Maryland. And as additional members there were appointed by Governor Warfield, Messrs. Josias Pennington of Messrs. Baldwin and Pennington, architects, constructing the State House annex, etc., Hon. J. Wirt Randall, and George H. Shafer, Esq. That Advisory Commission held a number of formal meetings and many informal, and took into consideration such data as the Trumbull picture painted in 1814 after careful study of the old Senate Chamber and representing the great scene of December

23rd, 1783; the *Columbian Magazine* published in 1789 in Philadelphia and showing in fair detail a plan of the room and some of its architectural treatment; the detail plan of 1858 of Messrs. Bartlett and Hayward incidental to the steam heating of 1858 and enlarging and confirming the above, the location of the historic furniture, and of portions of the old gallery, etc., the coloring of the Chamber on December 23rd, 1783, and also the suggestions that beneath the plaster replacing the ancient fire-place should be sought in the brick work, indication of where the old fire place and the mantel and its pilasters had been placed, and that similar investigation would guide as to the original positions of window seats, gallery, etc., and that the photographs of the old Senate Chamber should be utilized, and gave instruction that in all except one negligible detail, which I shall presently mention, a precise restoration of the time-honored Chamber should be perfected as I have indicated. That one negligible detail was the lowering of the ceiling about three inches, necessitated by the introduction of sufficiently thick steel girders, inter-spaced with concrete to support the floors above. These girders substituted an upholding by a series of chains descending from the roof of the State House and passing through hollow iron pillars to the floor above the Senate Chamber. This expedient is probably no novelty to engineers, but to a mere layman it seems as unique as unsound. However, the costly charcoal iron of the early days was less full of flaws and of a more verified performance than its cheap steel successor of today; and about 1858 when the joists it supported broke away from their walls it sturdily refused to break and deposit the agitated crowd in the Senate Chamber below.

The Advisory Commission's plan of restoration was duly approved by the State House Building Commission. Omitting what repairs to it as a mere portion of State House preservation had to cost, the restoring of the interior of the old Senate Chamber so that it should reproduce in detail the aspect of December 23rd, 1783 has been affected for about \$3,500.

Messrs. Josias Pennington and J. Appleton Wilson constituted the efficient architectural committee which carried out the plan of restoration agreed upon.

The memory-haunted old Senate Chamber is once more in appearance, save as to furniture, precisely as it was on that day when George Washington, soldier and gentleman, gave final account of his glorious work for our native land.

What should be housed in that memorable room? Only those things (or their facsimiles) which were there on the great occasion, and the Washington-Lafayette-Tilghman picture and copies of the resignation speech and the reply of Thomas Mifflin, "President of the United States in Congress assembled," and a small reproduction of the Trumbull picture.

In the two rooms just beyond is ample and proper space for any other historic relics of Colonial or Revolutionary times.

With the memorable words accompanying the culminating action of the greatest American, this paper may well conclude.

"According to order H. E., the Commander-in-Chief was admitted to a public audience of Congress; and being seated, the President, after a pause, informed him that the United States assembled were ready to receive his communications. Whereupon he arose and spoke as follows:—

"Mr. President:—the great events on which my resignation depended having at length taken place, I present myself before Congress to surrender into their hands the trust committed to me, and to claim the indulgence of retiring from the service of my country.

"Happy in the confirmation of our independence and sovereignty, I resign the appointment I accepted with diffidence; which, however, was superseded by a confidence in the rectitude of our cause, the support of the supreme power of the nation, and the patronage of Heaven. I close this last act of my official life, by commending the interests of our dearest country to the protection of Almighty God, and those who have the superintendence of them to His holy keeping. Having finished the work assigned to me, I retire from the great theatre of action, and bidding an affectionate farewell to this august body, under whose orders I have so long acted, I here offer my commission and take my leave of the employments of my public life."



To which the President replied :—

“Sir :—having defended the standard of liberty in the new world, having taught a lesson useful to those who inflict and those who feel oppression, you retire with the blessings of your fellow citizens : though the glory of your virtues will not terminate with your military command, but will descend to remotest ages.”

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## TRIBULATIONS OF A ROYAL COLLECTOR.

[FROM PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON.]

Maryland, Sct.

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Came before the Subscriber, one of the Lord Proprietary his Justices of the Provincial Court Robert Stratford Byrne, Surveyor of His Majesty's Customs for Sassafras and Bohemia, and made Oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that on Thursday, the second day of March last, being in Kent County, Maryland, on the great Road leading to Duck Creek, in Pennsylvania, he, this Deponent, fell in with two loaded Waggon. Upon enquiring from whence they came, and Destination, was informed by one of the Drivers they belonged to Duck Creek, and that their Loading consisted chiefly in Rum, Sugar, Coffee, a Drum, Colours, two boxes of piece Goods, etc., chiefly the property of Messrs. Lorain, Bolton & Anderson of Chester Town. That after enquiring of the Drivers if they had Cockets for their Lading, this Deponent was informed in the Negative ; upon which he was under the necessity of making a Seizure. That after this Deponent had escorted them on Foot for about Six or Eight Miles, the Waggoners desired to Bait their Horses ; that this Deponent, with reluctance, was obliged to comply, as one of the Drivers swore he would act as he pleased ; whose Name, he was informed, is Shahahan ; that being apprehensive of an attack from the Drivers' behaviour and frequent assembling of People, it growing Dark, and having no assistance made him the more

watchful. That going down to the lower Waggon, where were some People examining the Contents, upon this Deponent's desiring them to keep off, he could perceive a small Cask, which he solemnly believes contained Gunpowder, and was Noticed by several of them, saying they wished it their Property. That in the dark he was attacked by a number of People who were assembled at the Mill of Oliver Gallop; that after getting him down by Force and taking a new Purse from him, they began to rifle his Pockets, and took about Twenty Eight Shillings, a red morocco Pocket Book, two yards of Black Riband and a Powder Horn; that a number of People got upon this Deponent and treated him in a very inhuman manner, and then the general Cry was, Drive on the Waggon and we will take Care of him; on which this Deponent immediately saw the Waggoners put their Horses expeditiously too and drove off. That this Deponent being almost senseless from the pressure of their Bodies, when the Cry of Tar and Feathers echoed, he attempted to struggle hard to avoid the Operation, and could perceive them brought from the Mill of the said Gallop, who by this time had absconded; and that after putting a quantity on his Head and Cloathes they dragged this Deponent several times on the Ground to the danger of his Life; that they threatened to Drown him if he would not drink with them, which he reluctantly comply'd with. At this time they were dragging this Deponent to a Pond, that afterwards they got a Horse saddled and mounted this Deponent several times with his face to the Horse's Tail, shouting Liberty, and driving him about said Mill Yard. That at Intervals this Deponent had several Swabbs of Tar put upon his Cloaths and Stockings; that he several times cried out not to Murder him, and particularly to the Miller Gallop for Assistance, and requested him to admit this Deponent into his House, which was refused, tho' he promised faithfully not to pursue the Waggoners; they said they would take care this Deponent should not; that they then by Force mounted this Deponent several times on a raft of Wood supported by a number of People on their shoulders, carrying him about in that brutal Manner. That this Deponent often entreated Mercy, and accused them of robbing him, but in return

received the most opprobrious language. That this Deponent being almost exhausted with the Treatment he had received, begged a drink of Water several times, which was refused him ; that he often entreated several People on Horseback to intercede for him, who at first he imagined were only Spectators, but found himself mistaken, as they seemed to be abettors of the Treatment he received. That after this they conducted him, or rather dragged him to another Pond of Water as this Deponent imagines to be about a Mile from the said Mill, where they were going to execute more of their Barbarity. Here this Deponent was so exhausted he was obliged to entreat Mercy on his Knees most fervently ; that this Deponent received several Kicks on the Feet, some violent Pressures and a little Tar, continually assaulting him and speaking Words tending to high Treason. They then conducted this Deponent about a Mile further upon the main Road leading to George Town, and struck off into the Woods, he believes about half a Mile from the Road, damning him repeatedly, shouting Liberty and Duck Creek for ever. That after hauling this Deponent some distance, several Motions were made against this Deponent's Life, threatening to Execute him or at least tie him to a Tree til Morning, if he did not comply with the following infamous Requisitions, on compliance with which this Deponent was to be set at Liberty.—Who gave him his Commission? Immediately to quit the Province and inform North if he had been in his place he would have met with worse Treatment. Never to accept the like Office again, with many other words tending to the same Purport, all which this Deponent peremptorily refused, alledging they had treated him so very inhumanly that he disregarded his Life as not worth holding on such Terms, and was now resigned to suffer such further Punishment as his Fate decreed. The Speaker for the Mob upon this Occasion (who this Deponent believes belongs to the Mill) made a motion for conducting him to Duck Creek in order that he might undergo another new Suit, and led him from the Woods back in the same cruel Manner, escorted as before, to the main Road, but this Deponent could observe that many of the Former Horse Men had absconded, and others coming from the Cross Roads shouting and whistling. That this Deponent being so very

Weak from the barbarous Usage, often entreated to sit down a Minute, but was refused; that they then dragged this Deponent through a Pool of Water on the Road, and that, from appearance, many of them were Men of Property. This Deponent, being certain of further Injury to his Person, as Horsemen were passing and repassing continually, being then near George Town, this Deponent entreated Release, but was refused, alledging he was to be given up a second time to the Brutality of another Set of Men. This Deponent approaching the Town, he began to apprehend his Life in the utmost Danger, the People assembling and crying out an Informer, Tar and Feathers; that this Deponent providentially seeing Light in the house of one Pillotson in George Town, cried out incessantly Murder, upon which his Mouth was attempted to be stopped, which brought forth numbers of People with Lights. The Assailants crying Out Lights, and dragged this Deponent along. He then made a vigorous Effort and pushed amongst some Gentlemen whose Protection he implored. That he believes he was upwards of three Hours in the Hands of a Mob, suffering the most inhuman Treatment. Notwithstanding this Deponent's sufferings his Lodgings were surrounded all Night, and he was apprehensive of being again Attacked, he therefore stood on the Defensive 'til almost Morning; that on the ensuing Day he received frequent Information of another Assault being intended that Evening by a Number in George Town, which caused this Deponent to retreat to the Woods and secret himself until the Fifth. That George Town being in his District and where his Duty may frequently call him, this Deponent apprehends from the Language of the People if he returns he is not to expect Lenity, nor can he think of returning to his Department 'til proper Measures are adopted for his Security in prosecuting His Majesty's service. That this Deponent has reason to believe said Oliver Gallop was concerned in this Deponent's barbarous treatment for Reasons assigned before. That this Deponent has never or yet received any of the Stolen Goods, but has received Information that the Names of the Waggoners are Shahahan and White, the former a strong looking Mau, and the latter lower sized, and that they both belong to Duck Creek, and further saith not,

## SOME REVOLUTIONARY LETTERS.

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SMALLWOOD TO WASHINGTON.Camp Middle Brook Decem. 30<sup>th</sup> 1778

Dear Sir,

When I waited on you the other Evening, before your departure to Philadelphia, I found you too much engaged to impart my sentiments on two subjects, which I have ever had in view to mention at the close of the Campaign. There are circumstances in my present situation, which have long wounded my Feelings, and have become so injurious, that they must, I fear, force me (tho' with Reluctance) to quit the service. The Injury in the first Instance rests with Congress and the Members therein from our State to remedy—the other it's in your Power to R[emedy], but may more properly become the Subject of another Ltr, as I am fully persuaded of your Disposition to act with Propriety in every Instance, and do justice to every Individual.

My motives and complaints have hitherto been suppressed, from an Impression that our Affairs wou'd not justify my deserting the service of my Country, but now our Prospects are better, and our Liberty and Independance, I hope, established on a pretty sure Basis. An Officer who has faithfully served three years to effect this, may with a good Grace Resign his commission, when he suffers unmerited Indignity and Neglect.

I have served the Continent upwards of two years as a Brigadier, the only General Officer from our State, which has had in the Field almost during that Time, a Major and two Brigadier Generals' Commands, and I appeal to you and the Public, if these Officers in general have not merit as much from the Continents, as the Officers of any other State. Yet they have been most shamefully neglected, and the Troops in some Instances have

suffered for want of that Attention which wou'd have been more naturally render'd by Officers immediately from the State. This must be consider'd not only as a Reflection on the Officers in the Maryland Line, but on the State, as it must be infer'd her Natives in point of capacity and merit, are either inadequate to the Command, or are thought to be so by her Members in Congress—tho the Presumption is scarcely admissible in either Instance, upon a Retrospective View of sundry Appointments, and some few Promotions which have taken Place.

Allow me to suggest, that Col<sup>o</sup> Gist who has been an equal Time in service, and has distinguished himself as a Gallant Officer, has not been less neglected.

The Partial and rapid Promotion of Foreigners, whether from motives of Policy or misconception, have been at least inconsiderate and disgusting to every honest American (over whose Heads they have been promoted) who have and must still bear the brunt in this contest.

I never did nor never shall address Congress or my Country on the subject of Promotion; there is a Delicacy which forbids this, in the Breast of every man of modesty and true merit, tho we are told that a little Attention and Adulation have made no small Advances even in the Continental Line of Promotion—Yet I cou'd never entertain a Sentiment so derogatory to the distinguish'd merit and known sense of so venerable and respectable a Body as Congress, and Heaven forbid that an American Officer shou'd ever descend so low, as to commence Courtier to obtain his just Views—a Character which the true soldier must ever hold in the utmost contempt.

I have the Honor to remain  
with sincere Regard

Your Excellencys  
Most Obed<sup>t</sup> H<sup>ble</sup> Scr<sup>t</sup>

W. Smallwood

General Washington

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## SMALLWOOD TO GIST.

[Portions of this letter are torn away.]

Col<sup>o</sup> Mordecai Gist

Baltimore Town Maryland

favour'd by	}
Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Armstrong	

Camp Middle Brook 17<sup>th</sup> January 1779

Dear Gist,

I take this opportunity by Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Armstrong of acknowledging the Receipt of your favour of the 30<sup>th</sup> November by Cap<sup>t</sup> Lyuch who has but just arrived, and am happy to hear of M<sup>r</sup>s Gist's Recovery.

The Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania Brigades are hutted here, where we experience cold in the extreme, scarcity of Provision, Liquor and Almost a total want of forrage and other Necessaries, with which if we abounded our situation, would then be but barely sufferable, but destitute of these comforts I leave you to judge of our ineligible state and to rejoice that you have not, nor I hope may not, partake of it till a more agreeable change takes place, 'tho' a very Little experience of it might perhaps lighten and enlarge your Taste and relish of the Pleasures you now enjoy, which I sincerely wish you the continuance of.

Lord Sterling is Commander in Chief, de Kalb the second. The T— k—d and Chess B—d I believe are often arranged and perhaps engage the Attention much more than Saxe's Reveries or Monsieur Vauban on Fortification &c. The Baron continues as good natured and well disposed as usual granting everything, and undoing to day what he ordered and did yesterday upon Application, tho' often at the expence of his Sense and judgement as a Military Man.

The Jersey troops are arranged from Hackinsack along the sound to Amboy to intercept the communication and give notice of a descent should the Enemy attempt an Excursion or create a Diversion in this Quarter. McDougall and the Eastern troops are Posted from Danbury to Peek's and Fish Kills, and keeps up a Communication with West Point; Gates at Boston Sullivan

adjacent to Rhode Island, Clinton with his Brigade at Albany, Hand and Pulaski on the Northern Frontier of York State against the Indians.

I have money from his Excellency to Pay the Continental and State Bounties to the Nine Men and have inlisted upwards of one Hundred. Our Governor has just wrote me he will shortly forward money to pay the State Bounty and One Hundred and fifty Pounds to each of our Officers to purchase Cloaths. It's a handsome present but it will not answer the purpose so well as a supply of Clothing as extortion has become so prevalent and engrossers and mereenary persons will not fail to a of Public Necessities.

It is rumour'd that the eork fleet is intercepted without foundation, should this be fact it might force the Enemy to would risque an Excursion or two into the Country to procure thence, but they give out they intend to remain in the City.

Thousand Russians, who they expect in the spring, but

General Washington has been some time in tain, his was various and important, and as its probable the Decisions of congress thereon will not be speedy. This must still protract the settlement of Rank in our Line, which is a double injury to our Officers, as one of his Principal Objects in view was to make the arrangement under the new Regulation.

I suppose you have seen the Resolution of our Assembly, explaining the Resolution of a former Assembly, or the Powers meant to be conferred by them to the General respecting his settling the Rank in our line. I believe such a Construction is peculiar to, and could have been formed by no other set of men, tho' perhaps they are not so much to blame as some of our Own officers who have been meddling and may have deceived them.

Under the present construction Col<sup>l</sup> Hall claims Rank of you, and all the Field Officers of the Regular Corps, I will write you fully in my next on this Subject. Upon the General's return he promised me the perusal of the Assembly's Letter &c which will enable me to form a better judgment, and write with more pre-



cision. He was just setting off as we arrived in Camp: I waited on him and pressed your Promotion in very pressing terms, and he said he would do what he could for you, urging that the Maryland Line had long wanted General Officers. Since his departure I wrote him a letter, of which the Inclosed is a Copy. I made several efforts to speak for myself when I spoke in your behalf, but my delicacy got the better of me.

I would be glad of a line from you, and be assured of recieving one from me as soon as I obtain proper Credentials respecting the above Subject, accept my Compliments and tender them to M<sup>rs</sup> Gist, Maj<sup>r</sup> Sterritt and all friends and Acquaintances and believe me to remain with sincere regard

Your very Obed<sup>t</sup> Hum Serv<sup>t</sup>

W. Smallwood

The Construction of the Assembly on the former Resolution respecting the powers intended to be vested in Gen<sup>l</sup> Washington to settle the Rank of our line will I fear occasion many Resignations in the Regular and Flying camp corps—many officers in both now

was not the intention of the assembly to do justice in such instances where undue Promotions had been where junior Captain's had been promoted over senior, to Majorities, Jun<sup>r</sup> Lieu<sup>ts</sup> over Eusigns

over sen<sup>r</sup> to Licutenancies &<sup>c</sup> to what purpose was it to decieve by creating a Washington was to be vested with full powers to do justice in every such instance, justly

of the Regulars or Flying Camp Rank was not so much an Object of their Apprehension undue promotions,

and if these were not to be altered the Assembly could not expect any other Confidence, as they must have

been conscious this was their greatest Objection a Service, doubly of the breach of Confidence; and their not being more candid aud never would have remained a day

in their Service under such glaring Acts of will write more on the Generals return, and the further Sentiments of

## CHARLES CARROLL TO GIST.

Your favor of the 19<sup>th</sup> My Dear General, for w<sup>ch</sup> I Return you thanks, was the first Confirmation we Received of the absolute surrender of Cornwallis. A Great Event, Glorious to our allied arms, Happily accomplished with small Loss, and Hope Happy in its Consequences, as it may open the Eyes of the British King and His ministry, Lead to Peace, and stop the further Effusion of Blood; for I Can Hardly Conceive their mulishness w<sup>ll</sup> be so Inveterate as to Induce them to Tug on at so up-hill a Peice of work as the subjugation of America must appear to them now to be, and the Victory is so Well Timed that it will Get to England By the Beginning of the session and will Raise such a Clamour against the measures and Conduct of the ministry, that should they Incline to Deceive or Mislead the Nation it Will not, I think, be in their Power. What may be the Plan of operations Intended now, I Know not; But I should think that the Town of York would be a Proper Place for a Garrison and that the Count De Grasse might Leave a few ships for the Security of our Bay and its Navigation. They would be Equally secure as if at Rhode Island, as the Fortifications of York and Glocester might Protect them if Pressed by the Enemy, and if there was Occasion they might Run further up that River, or into any of our Rivers and be in a friend's Country and so far safe. The Trade of this Bay is of uo small Importance to France as well as to America, as Great Remittances may be made from the two States and if we are Left without any Naval Defence our Bay will be much Pesterd by the Enemy's Privateers. Our assembly Has not as yet Met, so that I Cannot Entertain you with any of our Political operations. I Hear that it is Projected to Give our Red Money a Value by making it a Tender in all Payments. This I think if Carried into Execution Will be filling the measure of our Iniquity and Indeed our in Paper Currency Projects. No Domestick News. Our Town Pretty much in the Condition in w<sup>ch</sup> you Left it; the Trading Part Enliven'd a little by your Suceess against the Enemy would I Believe strike

some Bold Strokes in Business, but the want of Cash Cramps them. M<sup>rs</sup> Carroll and Miss Tilghman Present their Compliments. May Health and Success, my Dear Sir, attend you

Your affectionate and Obdt Serv<sup>t</sup>

Char Carroll

Mount Clare Oc<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>l</sup> 1781

Honble Gen<sup>l</sup> Gist

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GIST TO CARROLL.

3<sup>d</sup> Feby 1782

Camp Ponpon 30 Miles from  
Charles Town 3<sup>d</sup> Feby 1782

Dear Sir

I am much indebted to you for your favor of the 26 Oct<sup>r</sup> which after a passage of three Months came safe to hand. Your Ideas, (after the Surrender of Cornwallis) of the next plan of operations has been perfectly consonant with those of our greatest military Genius's and must afford you pleasure to find them adopted.

Should the Fleet of our ally be in a capacity to favor the designs of our next Campaign, the Troops under command of the Count Rochambeau have an eligible position to assist our operations either in this or the Northern department; but if the Guardian Spirits of the British Nation have not entirely forsaken their Charge they must on this crisis exert their Influence with the Ministry to negotiate an immediate peace.

It is now time for us to expect some interesting Accounts from England; the capture of a large part of their Army in America, the recovery of the Southern States, their losses in the West Indies, and above all their loss of Sovereignty on the Seas must be mortifying subjects for their consideration. Add to this the Insurrection (said to be) in Ireland; and if the Nation is not obstinately implacable, they must desist from the prosecution of a war w<sup>ch</sup> began in error, and has continued so long in folly.

But if Providence for Wise purposes, shou'd admit them, to continue in an infatuated perseverauec, it would be wise in us,

to profit by experience, and stand prepar'd for the worst events, by displaying a respectable Army in the Field, independent of our Allies. Shou'd we under the Idea of Security, relax our exertions for this end, the consequences may procrastinate the War, while the interposition of some Neutral power may render the issue doubtful and precarious.

Our Army is now in the clear stream of Success; but the exertions of the different States will determine if we are to continue with the Current.

The General Assembly of this State met at Jacksontown 3 miles west of this place the 8th Ul<sup>t</sup>, elected The Hon<sup>ble</sup> John Matthews Governor. Richard Hudson Esq<sup>r</sup> Lt Governor, sequestered by Law, the property of such individuals as continue to adhere to the British Government, and are now adopting measures for raising their quota of Troops.

John Martin Esquire is elected Governor of Georgia, and the Assembly of that State is now conven'd within 30 Miles of the Enemies' post at Savannah.

The Troops from York under the command of General St Clair form'd a junction with the main army at Round O the 5th Ultimo. after a fatiguing march of Sixty Days. On the 12th. the whole Army march'd to Stone. A Detachment was ordered that night to cross the river to Johns Island to surprise the British Troops at that post, but the Tide rising with a S. E. Wind to an unexpected height, the attempt fail'd. Yet those Boasted Heroes, (Terrors to the Rebels), fled with precipitation to their Boats and retir'd to Charles Town. Their outpost is now at the Quarter House 5 miles from Town and within Ten Miles of our Light Infantry and Cavalry. We have just received intelligence that they are calling in all their Invalids and Artificiers and preparing their Troops for Action. If they venture out I hope my next letter will announce their defeat.

I am D<sup>r</sup> sir

truly and Affectionately

y<sup>r</sup> mo. Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

M: Gist

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Charles Carroll Esq<sup>r</sup>.

## WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND.

T. J. C. WILLIAMS.

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Washington County was erected, by a resolution of the Convention, on September 6, 1776, and is said to have been the first county in the United States to bear the name of the Father of his country. It is one of a group of Revolutionary counties, all adjacent: Montgomery in Maryland, Franklin and Adams in Pennsylvania, Jefferson and Morgan in Virginia. Washington County is separated from Frederick, of which it was formerly a part, by the Great South Mountain which extends across the State from Mason and Dixon's line to the Potomac, a distance of thirty miles.

The first settlement in Maryland west of the Blue Ridge Mountains, was made in the centennial year 1734, at the mouth of Conococheague Creek, where it flows into the Potomac, and was a mere trading port. Not until 1732 was the attention of the Proprietaries drawn to this valley; but in that year Charles, Lord Baltimore, offered liberal terms to all who would settle on any of the back lands on the northern and western boundaries of the Province, where, it was stated, there were several large tracts of land fit for tillage. There was a prompt response to this offer, many of the settlers coming from northern Ireland, Germany and Pennsylvania, while some wealthy residents of the Eastern Shore also took up large tracts.

One of the first to come was Jonathan Hager, a German, who laid out Hagerstown in 1762. He was a man of some prominence, was associated with Washington in several enterprises, and was so highly esteemed that a special act was passed to enable him to sit in the Legislature. A large tract was taken by Thomas Johnson, the War Governor of the State, who with Launcelot Jacques established an iron foundry at Green Spring,

before the Revolution, and sent the product down the river by flat-boats. Thomas Cresap also took up a tract near Hagerstown.

Upon a more beautiful country than this, the valley of the Antietam and the Conococheague, the sun never shone; and it is not remarkable that the land should have been eagerly taken. The soil was very fertile, and a good part of the valley was open country covered with high grass affording food and cover for abundant game. Here and there springs of purest water gushed from the rocks, and around these springs the early settlements were made. The site of the present Hagerstown was determined by a group of fine springs.

The back-bone of South Mountain is broken by two passes or gaps: Crampton's Gap toward the southern end, Turner's Gap, through which ran the old western pike, six or eight miles north. Through Turner's Gap the first army of regular troops that ever appeared in the present United States, marched in 1755. In these passes the battle of South Mountain was fought in 1862, and through Turner's Gap Lee's army passed to Antietam field in the hot September days. Following him came Gen. McClellan at the head of 90,000 men with their trains and artillery thundering over the stone road, leaving in the Gap as they passed piles of dead who had fallen in fight with the Confederates stationed there to obstruct their passage. The next summer the battle of Gettysburg was fought, and Meade led his army through the Gap to confront Lee again, in a line of battle extending from Hagerstown nearly to the Potomac River.

Braddock's army, when he passed through the Gap in 1755 on his march to Fort Du Quesne, consisted of two regiments of British regulars, a body of provincial troops from Virginia and Maryland, and a number of marines. One regiment was sent westward from Alexandria, up through Winchester toward Wills Creek. The other regiment and some of the provincials were landed at the mouth of Rock Creek, and marched to Frederick, where they waited for wagons to be collected. This regiment was under the personal command of General Braddock, who was accompanied by Washington as his aide. They crossed the Potomac at the mouth of the Conococheague, where a large quan-

tity of stores was awaiting them, and here the two regiments reunited and proceeded westward together.

When Washington was placed in command of the Revolutionary forces encamped near Boston, Maryland hastened to send him aid, and he saw with great satisfaction the arrival of the Maryland and Virginia riflemen, whose marksmanship and spirit he knew well. Two companies of these riflemen were recruited in what is now Washington County. Michael Cresap was captain of one, and Otho Holland Williams was lieutenant in the other.

Cresap was born near Hagerstown, and when but a youth had fought under his father in the French and Indian war. Later he had been sent by the Ohio Company to the Ohio to form a settlement on their lands, and he was out there when a messenger brought him the news of his appointment. Returning at once to Maryland, he took command of his company and marched them through the wilderness to Boston. Unhappily, soon after his arrival he was seized with illness, and was compelled to return on furlough. He had only reached New York when he died, and was buried in the church-yard of Old Trinity, where a monument marks his grave.

Major-General Gates, after the war, lived in Berkeley County, Virginia, five or six miles from the Washington County line, near a place now known as Shenandoah Junction. Here three Major-Generals of the Revolutionary army were living on farms adjoining, or nearly adjoining, each other, all three of whom had been court-martialed and dismissed from the army. These were Horatio Gates, Charles Lee and Adam Stephen.

General Gates had found a wife in Washington County, though she was not a Maryland lady. She was a Miss Mary Valens, daughter of a wealthy merchant of Liverpool, and was at that time a resident in the family of the Rev. Bartholomew Booth, a clergyman of the Church of England, who had settled in Washington County and opened a school which bore a high reputation.

This, however, was not the General's first love affair in the county. In passing through at an earlier period, he stopped at the home of Major Christian Orndorff near Sharpsburg, and

there met the Major's daughter Mary, who was then only fifteen years of age, fell in love with her at the first sight, and asked her hand in marriage. His suit was unsuccessful, and the lady afterwards married Jonathan Hager, son of the founder of Hagerstown.

I gather the following items from an old number of the *Hagerstown Torchlight*:

In 1777 a considerable body of immigrants arrived in the County, from a very unexpected quarter. These were a portion of Gen. Burgoyne's army, which had surrendered at Saratoga that year. They were soon assimilated by the population and became good and useful citizens. Among these was a young Irishman, who had been pressed into the British Army. His name was John Whistler. A short time after this surrender, he came to the neighborhood of Hagerstown, and remained there for some time. He married an English lady, named Bishop. He was afterwards made a Sergeant and Sergeant-Major of Infantry in the Continental Army and on the raising of a Battalion of Levies (volunteers) in that section of the State in 1791, he was appointed Adjutant of Major Henry Gaither's Battalion in Lt. Col. Wm. Darke's Regiment for frontier defence. He was wounded in the battle under Maj. Genl. St. Clair, with Indians on the Miami, November 1791. He was afterwards made Ensign, Lieutenant, Quartermaster, and Captain of the Regular Army; was Brevet Major and died while serving as military storekeeper at Belle Fontaine, near St. Louis, Mo., in 1827. From him descended all the Whistler family in this country. Col. George Whistler, a distinguished civil engineer in Russia was one of his sons. He also left several sons in the U. S. Army. Among his descendants is Whistler the distinguished painter.

On the 18th of April 1796 a youth named Thomas Kennedy set out from Paisley, Scotland, to make his fortune in America. Eleven years before, his elder brother Matthew had sailed for America and had not since been heard from. The ship young Kennedy came in cast anchor at Georgetown D. C., and upon going ashore the first person he met proved to be his brother. Thomas Kennedy secured employment with the Potomac Navigation Co. and finally settled at Williamsport, Washington County,



where he published a book of poems and went into politics. He was a member of the House of Delegates in 1818, and again in 1822. In the latter year he brought in a bill to change the Constitution so that persons upon taking office would not be required to declare their belief in the Christian religion. This was the clause in the Constitution of 1776 which excluded Jews from office. The bill passed in 1822, but in order to become operative as a constitutional amendment it had to be advertised before the succeeding election and, if approved by the people, again passed by the Legislature. At the next election this bill was the issue in Washington County. Thomas Kennedy headed the "Jew ticket" (as it was called), and Benj. Galloway and Joseph J. Merrick the "Christian ticket." The passionate character of the campaign attracted the attention of the country. The result was the overwhelming defeat of the "Jew ticket." In 1824 Mr. John V. L. McMahon enlisted in the cause, and at that session delivered a powerful speech of five hours' length in support of Mr. Kennedy's bill. In 1825 Mr. Kennedy was again sent to the House, again passed his bill and the following year the legislature confirmed it. In 1826 Mr. Kennedy was Postmaster of Hagerstown and resigned the next year to go to the State Senate. He died in the cholera epidemic of 1832. Benjamin Galloway who led the Christian ticket in the Jew bill campaign was an Englishman by birth, who came with his father and settled in Annapolis before the Revolution. He was born in 1752, and was educated at Eton. He lived to the age of 79 and spent his latter days in Hagerstown where he was a venerable and familiar figure, with long, white hair. He was a violent controversialist and wrote constantly for the newspapers. While at Annapolis he fell in with John Parke Custis, Mrs. Washington's son, who was at school at St. John's College.

In December 1772, upon receiving a warm invitation from Washington, he accompanied young Custis home, and spent the Christmas holidays at Mount Vernon. Of that visit, Galloway used to relate the following anecdote :

"A few days after I arrived at Mount Vernon, Lord Stirling and Captain Foye, (the latter being the then secretary to Lord

Dunmore, Governor of Virginia) being on their way from Williamsburg to New York, called on Col. Washington, with whom they sojourned for three or four days, the weather being very tempestuous and sleety. A large company being at the supper table the last evening they were at Mount Vernon, Col. Washington's well known servant man, named Billy, entered the room from Alexandria, to which place he had been sent by Col. Washington for newspapers and letters, and delivered some newspapers to Col. Washington, who east them about midway the table, and requested those who took them up to read aloud such articles of intelligence as they might judge would be desirable to the company. I being seated in a chair which enabled me to lay my hand on one of the newspapers, took the liberty of so doing, and soon announced to the company a very interesting fact, to-wit: The destruction of the King of England's sloop of war called *Gaspee*, by a party of Yankees; she having when in elose pursuit (heavy gale of wind) of a Brother Jonathan coaster (smuggler) missed stays, and being so near to the shore, the commander of the *Gaspee* lost all command of her, and she was run ashore high and dry. The Yankees in a short space of time collected in sufficient force and burnt her. Captain Foye asked me to pass the newspaper from which I had communicated to the company the foregoing (I will venture to say to him) bitter pill, read the article and instantaneously declared *ore rotundo*, that blood must be drawn from the Yankees before they would be taught to condnet themselves as obedient subjects ought to do; and insolently said that he, yes, that he, would engage to put down all opposition to the exeecution of revenue acts which had been lately passed by the King and Parliament of Great Britain; and moreover that he would undertake so to do at the head of five thousand British troops; which he would march from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina. Col. Washington was engaged in perusing one of the newspapers, whilst Captain Foye was uttering these insulting and audacious words. Col. Washington withdrew his eyes from the newspaper, placed them steadfastly on Captain Foye, and observed that he (Col. W.) entertained no donbt that Capt. Foye could march at the head of five thousand British troops from Boston to Charleston, South Carolina, but

added, that he should be obliged to Capt. Foye to inform him (Col. W.) whether he meant as a friend or as an adversary! "If as an adversary," said Col. Washington, "and you, sir, would inform me of your intention so to do, a few weeks previous to your entry into the ancient dominion, I would engage to give you a handsome cheek with the Virginia riflemen alone!"

There were, on the supper table, at the time when Col. Washington favored Capt. Foye with the above stated retort courteous, twelve or fifteen wine glasses and two or three decanters of excellent old Madeira. At the instant that Col. Washington uttered the words *Virginia riflemen alone*, he struck the table with his right hand so violently that the decanters and glasses leaped from their proper places and I expected to have beheld them all prostrate on the table. Capt. Foye made no reply but immediately addressed his conversation to Mrs. Washington, at whose left hand he was seated; and during the remainder of the evening he observed a deathlike silence to Col. Washington. Capt. Foye and Lord Stirling departed from Mount Vernon immediately after breakfast the next morning.

Before the introduction of railroads, the great Western pike, passing through Turner's Gap, might have been called the Appian Way of America. Along this road, passing through fertile valleys, through wild defiles, and over mountain-ridges, there poured a never-ceasing stream of busy life. There were droves of cattle, swine, and sheep from the blue grass of Kentucky, going to the shambles of Baltimore and Philadelphia. There went stage coaches with a dozen or more passengers each, drawn by four horses dashing along at full speed and sounding their horns as they passed through towns or approached the taverns where they changed teams. In the procession were line wagons with wheels 10 feet in diameter following each other so close that it was said with exaggeration that the lead horses of one might have their noses in the tail gate ahead of them.

Along this road passed men who have figured large in the history of the country and taken part in its upbuilding. In 1829 came old Andrew Jackson riding at the head of a cavalcade from the Hermitage to the White House. In 1841 came William

Henry Harrison to his inauguration and untimely death. Four years later came Zachary Taylor to be inaugurated President, and to die. Other historical figures present themselves to the mind's eye: Henry Clay, who with his wife usually stopped for the night at Hagerstown, her old home. By this road came Black Hawk with his Indian warriors on his way to Washington; Santa Ana of Mexico; Sam Houston, first President of Texas and her first senator at Washington; and many more who have left their mark on history passed through the great mountain-portal to the destinies that awaited them.

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### MARYLAND IN 1773.

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Answers to Queries that were sent by the Right Honourable the Lords of Trade and Plantations to the Lieutenant Governor of Maryland in the year 1761, some of which were similar to the Queries in Lord Dartmouth's Letter of the 5<sup>th</sup> July 1773.

1<sup>st</sup> Maryland is situated on both sides of Chesapeak Bay between the Province of Pennsylvania and Dominion of Virginia. That part of it that lies to the Eastward of the Bay is a flat level Country; the Western part is more hilly, and about one hundred Miles inland from the Bay grows pretty Mountainous. The whole Country is well watered, the Soil varies as it does in England: in general fertile. The Summers here from May till the beginning of September are generally very hot, so that the Mercury in Farenheits Thermometers will frequently, especially in the Months of July and August, rise to Ninety two Degrees. During that Season there are frequent Gusts or violent Thunder Showers which commonly come from the North West and cool the Air. From the middle of September to the Middle of December we have generally fair moderate Weather, between that time and March often severe Frosts, so as to Freeze the largest

of our Rivers; but it is very seldom that such intense Frosts continue more than a fortnight or three Weeks. The longest Day in this Climate is about fourteen Hours and fifty Minutes; the shortest Nine Hours and nine Minutes. There are more than Twenty Rivers in the Province navigable for large Ships in most of which Rivers several Vessels are loaded every year; but there are not any particular Ports or Harbours, nor any considerable Towns or Places of Trade. Annapolis, the Metropolis, which contains about Two hundred Houses, by the latest Observations taken was found to lie in the Latitude of Thirty Eight Degrees forty Minutes, and by Computation is about seventy six Degrees thirty Minutes West Longitude from London.

2<sup>d</sup>. In the Charter granted to Cecilius Lord Baltimore by King Charles the First, Maryland is thus described, "All that part of a Peninsula between the Ocean on the East and the Bay of Chesapeak on the West and divided from the other part thereof by a right line drawn from the Promontory or Cape of Land called Watkins's Point situate in the aforesaid Bay near the River Wighco on the West, unto the Main Ocean on the East and between that Boundary on the South unto that of Delaware Bay or River on the North which lieth under the fortieth Degree of Northerly Latitude from the Equinoctial where New England ends; And all that Tract of Land between the Bounds aforesaid that is to say passing from the aforesaid Bay or River called Delaware in a right Line by the Degree aforesaid unto the true Meridian of the first Fountain of the River Potomack and from thence tending towards the South unto the further Bank of the aforesaid River and following the West and South side thereof unto a certain place called Cinquack situate near the Mouth of the said River where it falls into the Bay of Chesapeak and from thence by a straight line unto the aforesaid Promontory or place called Watkins's Point." The Bounds of Pennsylvania as described in the Charter granted to William Penn Esquire by his Majesty King Charles the Second in Sixteen hundred Eighty two being such as interfere with or inroach on Maryland, Disputes soon afterwards arose between the respective Proprietarys and their Tenants which tho' quieted

from time to time by his Majesty's Orders in Council, have not as yet been finally settled, by reason that the Boundary lines between the two Provinces were never ascertained or actually run; but the present Lord Baltimore, Proprietary of Maryland, and Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Penn the present Proprietors of Pennsylvania in order to put an end to all Disputes about the Extent of their Territories and Jurisdictions have at Length entered into Articles bearing Date the fourth of July 1760, by which it is agreed between them that from the West Extremity of a line already run West thirty four Miles three hundred and nine perches from a place called Fenwick's Island lying on the Sea side in the Latitude of about 38 : 36, and about thirty Miles Southward of the Mouth of Delaware Bay, a streight line shall be run Northward up the peninsula lying between Delaware and Chesapeak Bays so as to be a Tangent to a Circle of Twelve miles Radius round the Town of New Castle on Delaware. It hath been found by Calculation

that the Course of this line will be <sup>ms. chs. links</sup> 3 : 32 : 5 Westward of due North and that it will be <sup>miles chs. links</sup> 81 : 76 : and 73 in length, it is also agreed that after this line shall be run, a due North shall be run from the Northern Extremity of it or point of Contact to a place or point that shall be found to lie just fifteen Statute miles south of Philadelphia, and that from such point or place as due East and West Line shall be extended so far Westward as the Meridian of the fountain head of the River Potomack which several above-mentioned lines will I suppose be actually run in about Two Years.

3<sup>d</sup> The Chief Branch of the Trade of this Province is the Importation of Goods from Great Britain, and the annual Exportation of about 28000 Hogsheads of Tobacco Thither in Vessels annually sent hither from thence to the number (I take the year 1760) of about 120 of the Burthen of about 18000 Tons and Navigated by 1900 Men. The Vessels owned by the Inhabitants of the Province are about Thirty, most of them Sloops and Schooners navigated with about 200 Men and of 1300 Tons Burthen. They are generally employed in the West India Trade and in carrying Corn, Bread, and Wheat to the Northern Colo-

nies. The number of these Vessels hath much decreased within ten years past, but as that hath been owing to the Enemies having captured many of our Vessels trading to the Sugar Islands, they will, I doubt not, increase in number after the Conclusion of a Peace.

4<sup>th</sup> There are no Trades, Works nor Manufactures, which would prove hurtful to Great Britain already set up or about to be set up in this province.

5<sup>th</sup> The Inhabitants take annually from Great Britain all sorts of fine and Coarse Woollens and Linnens, great Quantities of wrought Leather, wrought Iron and almost all kinds of British Manufactures and East India Goods, the particular Quantities of each cannot be ascertained by reason the same is Consigned or Shipped to a great variety of persons; but it is supposed that the Goods which have been sent hither annually from Britain for these six years past Cost us more than £160000.

6<sup>th</sup> The Inhabitants of this Province trade very little to any foreign Plantations, a few small Vessels may be sent in a year to get Salt in some of the Portugeze Islands, and one or two perhaps to the Island of Madeira for Wine; neither do the Inhabitants send any Vessels to other Places in Europe besides Great Britain except two or three loaded with Flax and Lumber to Ireland.

7<sup>th</sup> To prevent Illegal Trades the Commissioners of his Majesty's Customs in London appoint Collectors and Surveyors of the Customs to reside on the principal Rivers; besides there are Naval Officers appointed by the Governor in the several Districts into which the Province is divided; and considering the number of Rivers and Creeks that are Navigable this Method is as effectual to prevent illicit Trade as can well be.

8<sup>th</sup> The Inhabitants may perhaps, *communibus annis*, for years past have got for the Tobacco (Our Staple) which hath been annually exported to Great Britain, about £140000, while the Merchants get as much more for conveying it to Great Britain and selling it. The only Commodities exported hence besides Tobacco, are Wheat and Indian Corn, Bread, Flour, Bar and

Pigg Iron, Skins, Furs, Lumber, and some Flax Seed, which Articles may altogether be valued at about £80000.

In the year 1747 An Act of Assembly was made here to compel all the Owners or Makers of Tobacco to send it to certain Inspection Houses whence it cannot be again removed till it is put on Board a Ship for Exportation. As to any other Commodities the Exporters are not under a Necessity of having them Inspected; but the Acts of Parliament made for preventing the Exportation of Wheat and Flour to foreign parts and all illegal Trade are duly obeyed and enforced.

9<sup>th</sup> There are a great many Iron Mines and several of them very good. In this Province are Eight Furnaces for making Pig and Ten Forges for making Bar Iron—the Quantity of Pig made, *communibus annis*, may be about 2500 Tons and the Quantity of Bar about 600 Tons—there are great Shews of Copper in many Places but tho' several Attempts have been made to discover Veins of that Ore, no Mines have been yet wrought that quitted Cost.

10<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> The number of White Inhabitants is about 114,332 and the number of Blacks about 49,675. In the year 1748 the Whites were about 94,000 and the Blacks 36,000. In the year 1755 the Whites amounted to 107,963 and the Blacks to 46,225; since that time very few have been imported from Europe, but about 2000 Men have enlisted into his Majestys Forces.

12<sup>th</sup> The Number of our Militia is about 18000, but as many of them are quite unprovided or very ill supplied with Arms, and for want of a proper Militia Law not under good Regulation or Command (and a good Militia Law our Assembly will not make) the Militia of this Province is far from being formidable.

13<sup>th</sup> There are two Forts in the Western Part of this Province on Potomack River, one called Fort Frederick and the other Fort Cumberland. The former is far the strongest; its exterior Lines being 120 yards, the Curtain and Bastions are faced with a thick Stone Wall and it contains Barracks for 300 Men, but is not at this time Garrisoned. The other called Fort Cumberland is 75 Miles further Westward, this is Built with



double Logs and Earth. I believe there are at present a few Soldiers there sent from the Garrison at Pittsburg.

14<sup>th</sup> There are about 120 Indians in the populous parts of the Province who reside on several Tracts of Land that were many years ago allotted them, and appropriated to their sole and proper use by Acts of Assembly which are still in force. These Indians live in good Neighbourhood with the Inhabitants and are very orderly, paying due Obedience to the Laws of the Province. The Inhabitants carry on no Trade with any other Indians, nor are there any other near us.

15<sup>th</sup> Since the Reduction of Fort Du Quesne by his Majesty's Forces under the Command of Brig<sup>d</sup>. Forbes there have been no French in the Neighbourhood of this Province; the Distance of Louisiana and the Spanish Settlements in America is so great that while his Majesty's Forces keep Possession of these parts of North America which have in the Course of this war been reduced to his Majesty's obedience, the Inhabitants of this Province, surrounded as it is by the Neighbouring Colonies, cannot be affected by either the French or Spanish Colonies.

16<sup>th</sup> The Revenue within this Government arises and is appropriated by several Acts of Assembly, viz.: ever since 1661 a Port Duty of Fourteen pence per Ton on all Ships and Vessels trading into this province and not owned by Residents has been due to and received by the Lord Baltimore, Lord Proprietary of Maryland; since the year 1694, three pence per Ton on all Trading Vessels, except such as belonged to Residents, has by virtue of an Act of Assembly then made been Collected for the use of the Governor or Lieutenant Governor for the time being. In 1704, a perpetual Law was made to raise for the support of Government twelve pence per Hogshead on all Tobacco Exported.

In the same year another perpetual Law was made for laying a Duty of Twelve pence Current Money on every hundred pounds of dried Beef and Bacon and Twelve pence on every Barrel of Pork and Beef undried Exported by any persons not Inhabitants; the Money raised by Virtue of this Act is applied to the maintaining a Free School. By virtue of an Act made in 1715 Twenty Shillings Sterling per Poll is imposed on every Negro and Irish papist

imported into this Province, the Money appropriated to the use of the several Counties. In 1717 an Additional Duty of Twenty Shillings per poll on all Irish Servants being papists and an Additional Duty of Twenty Shillings Currency per poll on all Negroes Imported was laid to raise a fund for the support of Publick Schools within this Province. The Act imposing these Duties continues in force. In 1723 a Duty of Twelve pence a Barrell and six pence per 100 lbs of Pork, Twelve pence on each Barrel of Pitch and six pence on every Barrel of Tar imported by any other than Inhabitants of this province was laid and has been ever since collected for the use of the Free Schools. In 1732 an Act was passed whereby a Duty of fifteen pence Sterling was laid on every Hogshead of Tobaceo which should be exported during the Space of Thirty one years next ensuing the 29<sup>th</sup> day of September in the year aforesaid for supporting the Credit of and sinking £90,000 emitted and then made Current in Bills of Credit. In 1756 the sum of £40,000 Currency was granted by an Act of Assembly for his Majesty's Service, which sum was expended in raising and supporting a Body of Troops during that and the subsequent year. In order that the Bills of Credit then emitted may be sunk by June in the year 1763 there was a Duty imposed on all Spirituous Liquors consumed in the province, a Tax upon Bachelors, or on Billiard Tables, and on all Horses imported, a Land Tax, a Stamp Duty, also an Additional Duty on Negroes, pitch, Tar and Turpentine Imported. All publick Aceounts are audited and passed by a Committee of both Houses of Assembly.

17<sup>th</sup> The Establishments as well Civil as Military within this Government depend on the Powers granted by the Royal Charter to the Lord Baltimore under whom all the Officers (except the Collectors and Surveyors of his Majesty's Customs) hold their places. Their Fees are regulated by Acts of Assembly and for the most part payable in Tobaceo. Besides the Lieutenant Governor there is a Deputy Seceretary (the Seceretary residing in England) who keeps the Records of the Chancery and Supreme or Provincial Court, a Commissary General to whom the probat of Wills belongs, an Attorney General, two Treasurers, two Judges

of the Land Office, whence warrants and patents for Land issue, three Commissioners of the paper Currency Office, five Naval Officers, two Surveyors General, an Examiner General, whose Business it is to Examine all Certificates returned by the Land Surveyors, a Clerk or Keeper of the Records in each County, fourteen in number, and the same number of Sheriffs, Deputy Surveyors and Deputy Commissarys, a Clerk of the Provincial Court (who is a Ministerial Officer under the Deputy Secretary), a Register in the prerogative or Commissary's Office, another in the Land Office, and a Clerk in the paper Currency Office. As the value of all these Offices (except the Naval Offices) depends on the price of Tobacco they are some years much more lucrative than in others; but *Communibus Annis* they may I suppose be thus Rated.

The Governor including all perquisites and Fees as Chancellor £1200 the Deputy Secretary £300, the Commissary General £250 the Attorney General £50, two Treasurers together £80, two Judges of the Land Office £300, each Commissioner of the Paper Currency Office £50, five Naval Officers from £50 to £150 each, two Surveyors General £130, the County Clerkships from £80 to £200 each, the Sheriffs Offices about the same value as the Clerkships but the Sheriffs Office cannot be held by any person more than three years. Several of the Deputy Surveyors Offices are of very little value, some of them not £10 per year but three or four of them who live in Counties where there still remains a good deal of Vacant Land may get from £50 to £150 per Annum. The Deputy Commissaries' Offices may be estimated from £10 to £20 each, and the Clerks of the Upper and Lower Houses of Assembly, the Provincial Court, Prerogative or Commissarys Office, Land Office and paper Currency Office get I believe from £50 to £130 each.

18<sup>th</sup> The Legislature consists of three Branches, viz.: the Governor, an Upper House of Assembly (of which there are Twelve Members nominated by the Lord Proprietary who commonly continue for life) and a Lower House composed of 58 Members chosen by the people to represent them, four for each County and two for the City of Annapolis. The Courts are the

High Court of Appeals and Errors consisting of the Governor and Council, the Court of Chancery, the Court of Vice Admiralty which scarcely ever sits, the Supreme Court of Law called the Provincial Court which is held twice every year at Annapolis, the Judges thereof, being seven in Number, are impowered by Commission under the Great Seal to hear and determine concerning Pleas, whether real personal or mixed, and all manner of Crimes Capital or not Capital. In Civil actions where the Matter in dispute exceeds the value of £50 Sterling Appeals are allowed to the Governor and Council. There are four County Courts or inferior Courts of common Pleas held every year in each County by the Justices of Peace. No Original Action exceeding the value of £100 Stg. can be brought in these Courts, but must be commenced in the Provincial Court as must all real and mixt. Actions. The Justices at these Courts can try and determine all Criminal Matters not affecting Life or Member and even Capital Offences when Committed by Negroes. Both the Provincial or Supreme and the County Courts have been held almost ever since the province was settled by virtue of Acts of Assembly. The Rules of Proceeding in these Courts are conformable to the Rules observed in the Courts at Westminster—the Judges and Justices are appointed by Commission from the Lord Proprietary under the Great Seal.

In Testimony that the foregoing is a true Copy taken from the Council Records of the Province of Maryland I have hereunto set my hand this 1<sup>st</sup> day of June Anno Domini 1774.

James Brooks Cl: Con:

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REPORTS OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE  
AND PLANTATIONS WHILE MARYLAND  
WAS A ROYAL PROVINCE.

BERNARD C. STEINER.

The Board of Trade and Plantations made a report in November, 1702, to the "Right Honourable the Lords Spiritual & Temporal in Parliament assembled," in response to a request from that august body to transmit an "account of the trade" of Great Britain since the last session of Parliament. The war of the Spanish Succession had then begun and, while the report chiefly deals with trade between England and other portions of the world, we find one paragraph of particular interest to Maryland:—"That upon Representations made of the great importance of the Tobacco Trade from Virginia and Maryland, Her Majestie was pleased to appoint five men of War, under whose Convoy the Shipping from those provinces consisting of about 150 Sail, have arrived Safe in England. An[d], as we find by accounts from Virginia, there were exported from that Province from the 10th of November 1701, to the 10th of July 1702, 37205 hhds. of Tobacco, being the last Crop: And from Maryland for the same tyme 32000 hhds. or Thereabouts, which exceeds the Exports of former years."<sup>1</sup>

In response to a similar request in the following year the Board submitted a very full report on December 16, 1703.<sup>2</sup> This second report is much more replete with Maryland material. William Penn had asked for the surrender of his Province of

<sup>1</sup> This report was transcribed probably for the Earl of Bute about the middle of the 18th century and printed from the transcript by the New York Public Library in May, 1907. (x, *Bulletin*, pp. 271 and ff.)

<sup>2</sup> Printed from transcript in xi, New York Public Library *Bulletin*, pp. 468 and ff. The Maryland portions of the report are found on pp. 472, 474-476, 489.

Pennsylvania, which had been administered for some years directly by the Crown, and that "a Patent pass to me and my Heirs for the three Lower Counties . . . according to a Grant begun by the late King James; and had been finished had he stayed one week Longer at Whytehall." To the territory of Delaware, the Board report: "We do not find he has any good title, tho he has a long time Exercised the same authority there as in the Province of Pennsylvania."

The matters of convoys for the tobaceo ships, of the appointment of Seymour as Governor and of the religious establishment in the Province of Maryland are diseussed at length. "In relation to Convoys for those important Trades, We have several times heard the Trading thither, as lykewise divers planters and others who had been Inhabitants of those Colonies and settled the times most proper for their Convoys, And being informed by the said merehts that at least 80 ships were then (vizt in december 1702) lyeing in the Rivers of Virginia & Maryland; and that the lyke number would be ready to go out from the severall parts of this Kingdom in January following with the manufactures of England, for the present supply of those Colonys; We offered it as highly necessary that a Convoy of good Strength Should be appointed to Sail from the Downs by the End of January aforesaid, with directions that they should Call at the chief ports between the Isle of Wight and the Lands End, for the merchants Ships bound to Virginia and Maryland, and that the said Convoy should be ordered to return from the Capes of Virginia by the 1st or 30th day of July at the furthest, bringing with them such merchant ships as should be then ready to saile: Whereupon it haveing been ordered that the Said Ships be Convoyed by two fourth Rates to be Joyned by two others from Vice admiral Benbows [*sic*] squadron then in the west Indies part of that fleet being lately arrived in the ports of England, We have understood that the Quantity of Tobacco then Imported into the ports of London from September 1702 to november 1703 amounted to 59036 hhds. since which Another fleet being allso arrived, We are informed that the Quantity therein Shipt from Virginia and Maryland for the port of London is 11440 hhds. But the quantitys

arrived this year or yet expected at Whytehaven, Leverpool, Bristol, Briddiford, and other out ports, We have not received a particular account. Upon a general Calculation we esteem it may amount to one third of what we have mentioned to be imported into the port of London, so that the whole quantity may be about 93968 hhds.

“It haveing been Represented to us by some merchants of London as necessary that another Convoy of good force should be sent to those parts about the beginning of July following with a fleet of Merchant Ships intended to Saile at that time, for the further supplyeing of those Colonies with those necessaries and bringing from thence the product of the year, We lykewise humbly reported such a Convoy to be requisite to saile at that time, or at the latest about the beginning of august and to return from thence the beginning of aprile nixt, which Convoy might have directions either to remain in the Rivers of Virginia and Mary Land, or to be ordered to Cruise durement the winter Season, off of Barbadoes and the Leward Islands, or else where within the Tropicks, for the Security of the Trade of those parts; and accordingly 2 fourth Rate ffrigats were appointed for that Service.

“We have further Represented the necessity of a due care in makeing the lyke seasonable provision of Convoys for furnishing those Colonies with the manufactures of England and bringing away the product of those parts which without such encouragement for the safety of their Trade might be necessited during the War to turn their industry from the planting of Tobacco (so beneficial to England) to the producing European manufactures.

“Upon information that all the Ships of War which last sailed from Virginia, are ordered to come away with the Trade and none other appointed for that Station, We humbly offered that one of those intended thither should Remain there as a winter Guard, whatever Service the other might be ordered upon till the return of the fleet.

“And in further relation to Convoys for those parts, haveing considered the ill consequence of ships comeing away from thence without Convoy Durement this time of War, whereby many of them have been taken and other wayes exposed to great hazards,

We humbly offered to Her majesty the draught of letters to the Governor of Virginia, and to the president and Council of Maryland, in the absence of the Governor strictly requiring them to take especial care that during this time of War no Ships do Saile from those Colonys otherwise than with Convoy, such only excepted as shall have particular Licence from Her maty or from His Royal Highness the Lord high admiral to that effect.

“And whereas the Government of Maryland became vacant by the return of Colonel Blakiston from thence, We prepared a Commission and Instructions for Colonel John Seymour appointed by Her Majesty to be Governor of that province, inserting therein such clauses as were proper for the Conjuncture who availed himself of the opportunity of those Convoys for the Transporting himself and family to that province.

“We add upon this head, that some defects haveing been found in divers acts transmitted from Mary-Land relateing to the establishment of Religion and maintainance of ministers in that province, We prepared a new draught of a bill on that Subject in which we had the assistance of his Grace the Lord Arch Bishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London and their principal officers of the Crown, and accordingly Laid the said draught before his Majestie who was graciously pleased, after haveing heard the Quakers in Behalf of their brethern in that province against the draught of the said Bill, as lykewise the reasons offered for the passing it, to Direct by Order of Council, that we should transmitt the Said draught to the Governor and Council of Maryland to be by them offered to the General assembly, In order to the passing it Into an act in the usual maner, which act haveing been accordingly passed there, and receaved her majestys Royal approbation, was again transmitted to Mary Land, and has had as we are assured those good effects, which were proposed, and designed by that Law.”

The revenue of Maryland from the tobacco exportation tax and the maintenance of the governor are the other subjects treated in the report :—“As to the Government of Maryland We found the constant Revenue ariseing by the 2 Shillings P. hhd. upon Tobacco Exported To have amounted in the year 1701 to about



3200£ one moiety whereof Belonging to the Lord Proprietor, and the other moiety being for the Support of the Government one fourth part thereof is by Act of assembly to be applyed to the buying of Arms and the other  $\frac{3}{4}$  amounting to 1200£ Is applicable to the Governors Salary, Besides which an Act was past upon the arrival of the Last Governor in Mary Land for raising a Revenue of 3 pence per Hhd as an additional allowance to him for his better maintainance dureing his Government, which may amount to 500£ Sterling per annum more, And there being no house in Mary Land for his reception, We humbly Conceaved Her majesty might allowe the assembly to Repass the lyke act for the better maintainance of the present Governor, provyded the same were for an unlimited time, or dureing his Government, and that the said Governor might not be permitted to Receive any present or gratification from the assembly upon any one whatsoever."

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## THE BALTIMORE ARTIFICERS COMPANY.

FROM THE ORIGINAL IN THE COLLECTION OF THE MARYLAND  
HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

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We the Subscribers, being desirous to pay due Obedience to the Directions of the Continental and Provincial Congress, and being Convinced that it is a duty Incumbent on each Member of a free state to Qualify himself for the Defence thereof, have assembled and join Ourselves into a Company to be called by the name of the Baltimore Artificers Company of Militia for the Purpose of Acquiring and Accustoming Ourselves to Military Knowledge and Discipline, and we do hereby bind ourselves to Each other by all the Ties of Honour Strictly to adhere to and Obey all such Rules of Conduct as may be by a Majority of the Company at this or any Subsequent Meeting be deemed Necessary for our Good Government and Regulation.

William Richardson  
Mark Alexander  
John Caldwell  
John McCabe  
James McFaden  
Patrick Keiths  
Wm. Forepaugh  
Arthur Owens  
Anthony Ryan  
Fergis McCray (?)  
John Hawkins  
Robt. Vance  
Wm. McMillen  
Joseph Chester  
Joseph Cambridge  
John Lynch  
John Howell  
John Calder  
Amon (?) Hanson

Ambrose Clarke  
James Kean  
Laurence Maloney  
Thomas Lanahan  
John Hamilton  
Geo. S (?) Douglass  
Clement Sherrett  
Gabriel Lawyn  
Henry Wannell  
John Taylor  
Daniel <sup>his</sup> + Flanerey  
<sub>marke</sub>  
Moses Rutter  
John Byrne  
Enoch Gordon  
Issacco M. Gordon  
Thomas Shepard  
Gilbert Crockett  
William Grahame  
Cornelius O'Leary

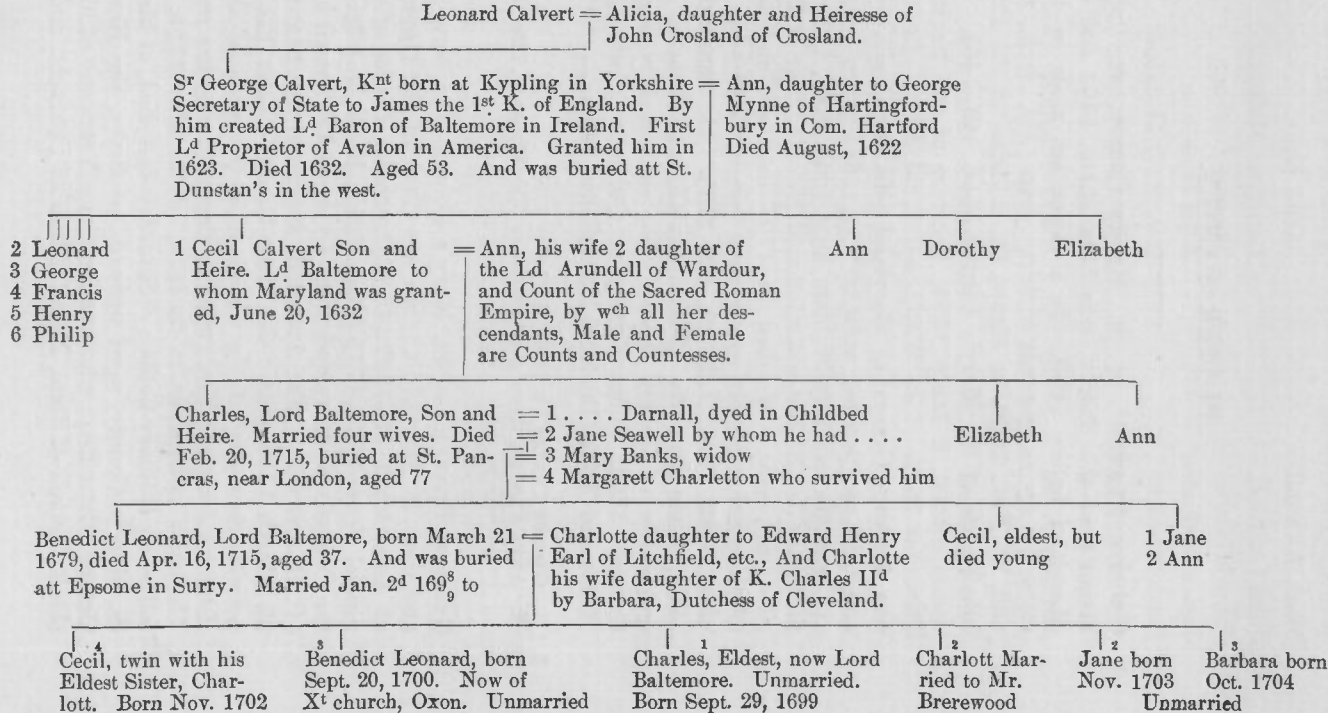
[1777]

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# THE CALVERT PEDIGREE.

[In Vol. I, p. 276 of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* mention is made of a pedigree drawn up by Benedict Leonard Calvert for the antiquary Thomas Hearne, and published in his *Diary*. As there have been many erroneous statements about the family, it is here reproduced.]

This Pedigree was drawn up and written (with his own Hand) by the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Benedict Leonard Calvert, Esq., who gave it to me on Mond. Sept. I, MDCCXVIII. Tho. Hearne.



## PLATER FAMILY.

1. GEORGE PLATER<sup>1</sup> of St. Mary's County, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was born about 1664 and came to Maryland before 1689. In a deposition made in 1694 he states his age as upwards of thirty years (*Md. Arch.*, xx, 179) and, 28 Nov. 1689, he signed the address of the Protestant inhabitants of St. Mary's County (*ibid.*, viii, 146). He was commissioned, 8 Jan'y 1691, Receiver of the Revenues for Patuxent River (Lib. WRC. no. 1, fol. 588). In 1691 he was Attorney General of Maryland (*Md. Arch.*, viii, 247-248) and held the position until 21 Oct. 1698 when he resigned and was succeeded by William Dent (*ibid.*, xxv, 13). On the following day he was commissioned Naval Officer of Patuxent (*ibid.*, xx, 528). He died in 1707 intestate, and letters of administration on his estate were issued 22 October in that year (Test. Proce., Lib. 19, fol. 257). He married, about 1694, Anne daughter of Attorney General Thomas Burford and widow of Robert Doyne. She subsequently married, in October 1708, John Rousby of Calvert County. George Plater and Anne (Burford) his wife had issue:—
  2. i. GEORGE PLATER,<sup>2</sup> b. 1695; d. 17 May 1755.
  - ii. ANNE PLATER, living at Annapolis in 1738 (Chancery, Liber IR., no. 3, fol. 33 ff.).
2. GEORGE PLATER<sup>2</sup> of St. Mary's County was born in 1695 and died 17 May 1755. He was Clerk of the Upper House of Assembly 1725-1729 (*U. H. Journals*), Justice of the Provincial Court 1729-1732 (Commission Book), and Member of the Council of Maryland from 18 April 1732 until his death (*U. H. Journals*). The Annapolis *Maryland Gazette* announces, 20 March 1755, that "the Hon. George Plater Esq. is appointed Secretary of the Province in the room of the Hon. Edmund Jennings Esq. (now in England) who has resigned." The same newspaper, in its issue, of 22 May 1755, has the following obituary notice: "Saturday last died, at his Seat in St. Mary's County, aged upwards of Sixty, the Honourable George Plater Esq; who was for many Years one of his Lordship's Council of State, Naval Officer of Patuxent, and Lately

appointed Secretary of this Province; a Gentleman eminent for every social Virtue, which could render him truly valuable; He was as Horace says, *ad unguem factus Homo*. As his Life was a Pleasure, so was his Death a Greif, to every one that knew him." In the *Gazette* of 17 June 1729 we read: "On Tuesday last (10 June) George Plater Esq; was married to Mrs. Rebecca Bowles, the Relict of James Bowles Esq; a Gentlewoman of considerable Fortune." She was the daughter of Col. Thomas Addison, in whose will she is mentioned as "my daughter Rebecca Bowles," and she died between 1742 and 1749. The second wife of George Plater was also a widow. "Last Munday (25 June), the Honourable George Plater Esq; of St. Mary's County was married to Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, Widow of Capt. John Carpenter, late of this place deceased." (*Md. Gazette*, 28 June 1749). She died the following year. Under date of 14 Nov. 1750, the *Gazette* states: "We hear from St. Mary's County, of the death of Madam Plater, the virtuous Cousort of the Hon. Col. George Plater, on the Thirtieth of October past; a Gentlewoman much esteem'd when living, and whose Death is greatly lamented." By his second marriage George Plater had no issue. By his first wife, Mrs. Rebecca (Addison) Bowles, he had issue as follows, the dates of birth being derived from entries in his own handwriting in a prayer book:—

- i. REBECCA PLATER,<sup>s</sup> b. 8 Aug. 1731; d. 22 Jan'y 1787; mar. 11 July 1747, Col. John Tayloe of Mt. Airy, Member of the Council of Virginia.
  - ii. ANNE PLATER, b. 31 Oct. 1732.
  3. iii. GEORGE PLATER, b. 8 Nov. 1735; d. 10 Feb. 1792.
  - iv. THOMAS ADDISON PLATER, b. 27 Oct. 1738; d. young.
  - v. ELIZABETH PLATER, b. 7 Aug. 1742.
3. GEORGE PLATER<sup>3</sup> was born 8 Nov. 1735, and died at Annapolis 10 Feb. 1792, being at the time of his death Governor of Maryland (*Md. Gazette*, 16 Feb. 1792). He was one of the Justices of St. Mary's County 1757–1771 (Commission Book) and represented the County in the Assembly 1757–1759 and 1762–1768 (*L. H. Journals*). He was a Member of the Council of Maryland 1771–1774 (*U. H. Journals*), and was Governor of the State from 1791 until his death. He married first, 5 Dec. 1762, Hannah, daughter of Hon. Richard Lee (*Md. Gazette*, 16 Dec. 1762), and she died 20 Sept. 1763 leaving no issue (*ibid.*, 29 Sept. 1763). He married secondly, 19 July 1764, Elizabeth, only child of John Rousby of Calvert County and Anne his wife, daughter of Peregrine Frisby.

Mrs. Elizabeth Plater died 23 Nov. 1789; the dates of her marriage and death and of the births of her children are derived from the Plater prayer book record. George Plater and Elizabeth (Rousby) his wife had issue:—

- i. REBECCA PLATER,<sup>4</sup> b. 18 Sept. 1765; mar. Philip Barton Key.
- ii. GEORGE PLATER, b. 21 Sept. 1766; mar. 1°. 9 March 1795, Cecilia Brown Bond, who d. 23 Dec. 1796; 2°. 29 March 1798, Elizabeth Somervell.
- iii. JOHN ROUSBY PLATER, b. 15 Oct. 1767; mar. Elizabeth Tootell.
- iv. THOMAS PLATER, b. 9 May 1769; was mar. 1°. — —; 2°. Evelina Buchanan.
- v. ANNE PLATER, b. 23 Sept. 1772; mar. Uriah Forrest.
- vi. WILLIAM PLATER.

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### MORGAN FAMILY.

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1. HENRY MORGAN<sup>1</sup> came to Maryland in 1637 and settled on Kent Island (Land Office, Lib. ABH, fol. 131). He appears on the tax list of Kent County in 1642 (*Md. Arch.*, iii, 121) and, 2 Nov. 1648, was commissioned High Sheriff and commander of the militia of the County (*ibid.*, 197). He was one of the Justices of Kent County from 1650 to 1659 (*Md. Arch.*, iii, 363, Kent Co. Records), and represented the County in the Assembly 1659–60 (*Md. Arch.*, i, 382). In a deposition made in 1648 he gives his age as 30 years or thereabouts (*Md. Arch.*, iv, 452), while in another deposition made in 1648/9 his age is stated as 33 years (*ibid.*, 478). The latter statement is doubtless more exact, so that he was probably born in 1615 or 1616. His wife, Mrs. Frances Morgan, was 30 years old in 1655 (*Old Kent*, p. 205). Henry Morgan died in or about 1663. His widow Frances married Jonathan Sybrey of Talbot County, and died in 1672. A petition, filed 8 Jan'y 1673/4, by William Coursey and Peter Sayer, Gent., on behalf of Frances one of the daughters and coheirs of Henry Morgan late of Kent County deceased, recites that the said Henry Morgan died about the year 1663. No will was proved, nor administration committed to any one. Not long after his decease his widow Frances married Jonathan Sybrey, who possessed himself of the estate, never taking out letters during the life of the said Frances, relict of the said

Henry, nor since her death which is now near two years since. Petitioner craves letters on her father's estate in her own behalf, and in behalf of her sister Barbara Morgan now absent in England. Administration was granted as prayed, and bond was given in 40,000 lb. tobacco, with William Coursey and Peter Sayer as sureties (Test. Proc., Lib. 6, fol. 62).

Henry Morgan and Frances his wife, had issue as follows, the dates of birth being derived from the Kent County records:—

- i. HENRY MORGAN,<sup>2</sup> born 28 Jan'y 1651; d. young.
  - ii. BARBARA MORGAN, b. 28 July 1654; buried 5 Sept. 1658.
  2. iii. FRANCES MORGAN, b. 1 Oct. 1656; d. 1698.
  - iv. MARGARET MORGAN, b. 29 March 1659; buried 5 Sept. 1659.
  3. v. BARBARA MORGAN, b. 5 Nov. 1660.
2. FRANCES MORGAN,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Henry and Frances, was born 1 Oct. 1656 and died in 1698. She married Col. Peter Sayer of Talbot County, but had no issue. The will of Col. Peter Sayer (dated 29 Aug. 1697; proved 2 Nov. 1697) bequeaths one third of his estate to his wife Frances; one third equally between his nephew Charles Blake and his godson John Blake; and one third in three equal parts to the English Benedictine Nuns at Paris, the English Benedictine Monks at Paris, and the English Friars respectively. The testator also provides for his "old Aunt Varvey," and makes some special bequests, including £5 to "every priest in the Province" (Annapolis, Lib. 7, fol. 334). The will of Mrs. Frances Sayer, dated 26 May 1698, was proved 27 Sept. 1698 (Annapolis, Lib. 6, fol. 166). She leaves to her sister Barbara's children John Rousby, and Walter, Frances, Susanna, and Barbara Smith, £20 apiece. To Mrs. Jenny Sewall, daughter of Major Sewall, a diamond ring. Her niece Elizabeth Rousby is constituted residuary legatee, with the proviso that in case of the death of said niece without issue, her real estate is to pass to the heirs of testatrix's father Henry Morgan. Abstracts of both wills are to be found in *Baldwin's Calendar* (ii, 131, 158.)
3. BARBARA MORGAN,<sup>2</sup> daughter of Henry and Frances, was born 5 Nov. 1660, and married, before 29 Sept. 1676, John Rousby of Calvert County. 29 Sept. 1676, John Rousby and Barbara his wife, one of the daughters of Henry Morgan and Francis his wife, deceased, exhibit a complaint against Peter Sayer and Frances his wife, the other daughter of the afore-said Henry and Frances (Test. Proc., Lib. 8, fol. 217). In

October 1677, John Rousby and Barbara his wife, daughter and coheir of Henry Morgan deceased, file a petition in the Land Office in regard to certain lands of said Henry Morgan on Choptank River (Lib. 19, fol. 603). John Rousby died 1 Feb'y 1685/6 (Epitaph) leaving a will dated 8 May 1685 and proved 8 Feb'y 1685/6 (Annapolis, Lib. 4, fol. 164; abstract in *Baldwin's Calendar*, i, 159), in which he mentions his wife Barbara, his son John, and his daughters Gertrude and Elizabeth. His widow Barbara was married secondly, 13 July 1686, by the Rev. P. Bertrand, to Capt. Richard Smith of St. Leonards, Calvert County, son of Attorney General Richard Smith. The certificate of this marriage is entered in the records of the Provincial Court, Liber WRC., No. 1, fol. 415. Capt. Richard Smith was thrice married, 1<sup>o</sup>. to Elizabeth daughter of Robert Brooke (*Mag.*, i, 69), 2<sup>o</sup>. to Mrs. Barbara Rousby, and 3<sup>o</sup> in 1697 to Maria Johanna widow of Col. Lowther and daughter of Charles Somerset Esq. of Acton Manor, Middlesex, and Ross, in Hertfordshire, grandson of the first Marquis of Worcester. He had issue by all three marriages and died in 1714. His will, dated 31 July 1710, was proved 17 Feb., 1714 (Lib. 14, fol. 83). During the Revolution of 1689, when her husband was imprisoned for refusing to take part with the insurgents, Mrs. Barbara Smith displayed marked energy and ability, going to England in behalf of Capt. Smith and laying his case before the authorities there. Her very interesting narrative of the troubles in Maryland at that period is published in the *Maryland Archives*, vol. viii, p. 153. By her first husband, John Rousby, she had issue:—

- i. JOHN ROUSBY,<sup>3</sup> d. 1744; twice married, and left issue.
- ii. GERTRUDE ROUSBY.
- iii. ELIZABETH ROUSBY, b. 1682; d. 3 April 1740; mar. Richard Bennett of Bennett's Point, but had no issue.

By her second husband, Capt. Richard Smith, Barbara Morgan had issue:—

- i. WALTER SMITH<sup>3</sup> of St. Leonards, d. 1748; mar. Alethia, dau. of Nathaniel Dare of Calvert Co., and left issue.
- ii. FRANCES SMITH.
- iii. SUSANNA SMITH.
- iv. BARBARA SMITH, b. 1693; d. 1764; mar. 1<sup>o</sup>. 1 Jan'y 1712, Thomas Holdsworth; 2<sup>o</sup>. about 1720, Benjamin Mackall.



## MARYLAND GLEANINGS IN ENGLAND.

COMMUNICATED BY MR. LOTHROP WITHINGTON, 30 LITTLE RUSSELL STREET,  
W. C., LONDON. INCLUDING UNPUBLISHED NOTES OF  
MR. HENRY F. WATERS.

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FRANCINA AUGUSTINA CHESTON of Kent County, Maryland, widow. Will 3 November 1765; proved 10 February 1767. To my son James Cheston my silver Tankard and my two Silver Salts and Salt spoons. To my son Daniel Cheston my two silver pint Canned. To my daughter Fanney Cheston all my silver spoons and my silver Cream pott, and my wearing apparell and Linen. My Brother in Law John Brice, Esquire, and my sister Brice to have the guardianship of my daughter Fanney, and have her fortune in their hands, and my son William Stephenson to have ditto of my sons James and Daniel and their fortunes till of age. Residuary Legatee and Executor: Son William Stephenson. Witnesses: Thomas Ringgold, Benjn. Binney. Legard, 39.

[Testatrix was the daughter of James Frisby of Cecil Co. and Ariana his wife, daughter of Matthias Van der Huyden and granddaughter of Augustine Herman. She was born 16 Aug. 1719, and was married 1<sup>o</sup>. 28 Sept. 1735, to Dr. William Stevenson; 2<sup>o</sup>. 3 May 1742, to Daniel Cheston. Both marriages are recorded in the register of St. Anne's, Annapolis. John Brice, mentioned by Mrs. Cheston as her brother-in-law, married, 9 Sept. 1730, her sister Sarah Frisby (b. 7 Dec. 1714)].

ALEXANDER MACKIE, merchant in Glasgow. Will 21 February 1765; proved 28 July 1766. Testament testamentar of Alexander Mackie, merchant in Glasgow, who died in . . ., given up by himself and by Elizabeth Dunmore, his widow, and also by William Crawford of Posshill, merchant in Glasgow, Thomas Dunmore, Hugh Blackburn, Robert Crawford, and Robert Dunmore, all merchants in Glasgow, for themselves and in name of Patrick Mackie, clerk to the Naval Office, London, Ebenezer Mackie, merchant, Talbot County, in the Province of Maryland, brothers german of the defunct, Samuel McCaul in Crosebie, James McHarg in Cardonan, and John Binning, surgeon in Wigtown, his three brothers in law, and Alexander Speirs, Andrew Ramsay, and William Cunningham, all merchants in Glasgow, executors appointed in the defunct's last Will and

Testament. He carried on business in Glasgow as a partner of John Bowman and Co., and his full share in the business at his death was £11,000 sterling. He was also in company with others in other businesses, and there were debts due to him, but the full amount of his estate is not summed up. His Testament is dated at Glasgow, and in it he appoints the persons already named as upgivers his exeutors, to whom he conveys all his property with the exception of his negro boy Lewis, whom he bequeaths to his wife Elizabeth Dunmore, and he declares that his said exeutors are but trustees for the behoof of their only child Helen Mackie and any other child that may exist of their marriage hereafter, whom failing for behoof of his friends and relatives aftermentioned. Besides her own marriage contract and other provisions, his wife is to have his house on the south side of Argyll Street for life, with an annuity of £200 sterling over and above her provision aforesaid, and should their children die, his trustees are to pay over to her the tocher he received from the said Thomas Dunmore her father. They are also to pay the following annuities, viz.: To Janet Campbell, his mother, £30 sterling. To Elizabeth Mackie, his sister, spouse to the said Samuel McCall, £20 sterling. To Catherine Mackie, his sister, spouse to the said James McHarg, £20 sterling. To Jean Mackie, his sister, spouse to William Stewart, £20 sterling. To Jonet Mackie, his sister, spouse to John Binning, £20 sterling. And the following legacies: To Ebenezer Mackie, his brother, £300 sterling, and his gold watch and seal. To Patrick Mackie, his brother, £250 sterling. To the said Robert Dunmore, his brother in law, £100 sterling, and his horse and horse furniture. To Ann Dunmore, his sister in law, youngest daughter of the said Thomas Dunmore, £50 sterling. To Helen Blackburn, daughter of the said Hugh Blackburn, and, failing her, to any other child procreated of the marriage between him and Helen Dunmore, his spouse, whom failing, to Hugh Blackburn himself, £100 sterling. To the said Samuel McCaul, £50 sterling. To Walter McCaul, the defunct's nephew, now in Maryland, £50 sterling. With other legacies to the poor. He also gives a further legacy to his brother Ebenezer, in respect that his brother Patrick will succeed to the defunct's land in Galloway, which were given to him by his father, if he himself has no son. He also makes other dispositions, and, in a codicil dated 21 May 1765, he adds a legacy of £50 to Elizabeth Dunmoor Binning, lawful daughter of Johu Binning, surgeon in Wigtoun, when she comes to the age of fifteen years, and he appoints his negro servant to receive his part, and gives

his gold watch and seals to his wife. Confirmed as above, Peter Blackburn, merchant in Glasgow, being cautioner.

Glasgow Testaments, Volume 62.

EDWARD WESTLAKE, late of Maryland. Administration 19 May 1694 to Ellis Asby, brother of Margery Westlake, the relict, now in Maryland. Admon. Act Book 1694, folio 94.

HUGH MERRIKEN, late of Maryland, in America, over seas. Administration 1 February 1697/8 to Anne Merriken, his relict. Admon. Act Book 1698, folio 26.

CHRISTOPHER ROUSBY, late of Maryland, in East Indies, (sic), Esq., and widdower. Administration 31 January 1684/5 to his brother William Rousby. Admon. Act Book 1685.

ELIZABETH PEELE, late of Maryland, spinster. Administration 12 August 1685 to Bartholomew Peele, father. Admon. Act Book 1685, folio 115.

JOHN TONSTALL, late of Maryland, in America, bachelor. Administration 6 May 1685 to his brother Thomas Tonstall. Admon. Act Book 1685, folio 56.

THOMAS GODDARD, late of Talbott County, Maryland. Administration 9 November 1687 to relict Grace Brockney als Goddard, widow. Admon. Act Book 1687, folio 167.

RICHARD CARTER, late of Maryland, in America. Administration granted 6 December 1708 to Micaiah Perry, Attorney for Elizabeth Carter, the relict. Admon. Act Book 1708, folio 229.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, late of Patuxent, in Maryland, bachelor. Administration granted 8 October 1709 to his brother Benjamin Taylor, Richard Taylor, the father, having renounced. Admon. Act Book 1709, folio 206.

JOSEPH ELBROW, late of Maryland, in parts beyond sea, deceased in merchant ship "Dover." Administration granted 2 November 1709 to his relict Anne, now wife of Richard Eaton. Ditto, folio 229.

JOHN SMOCKE, late of Maryland, beyond seas, widower. Administration granted 13 August 1711 to his brother Edward Smocke. Admon. Act Book 1711, folio 147.

ROBERT LAWSON, late of Maryland, in America. Administration granted 7 November 1715 to Robert White, guardian of Margaret Lawson, an infant daughter of the defunct, of goods administered October 1714 by the relict Margaret Lawson, now deceased.  
Admon. Act Book 1715, folio 232.

WILLIAM LANGHORNE, late of Maryland, beyond seas, bachelor. Administration granted 5 May 1716 to his sister Elizabeth Hall als Langhorne, wife of John Hall, the mother Susanna Langhorne dying before taking administration.  
Admon. Act Book 1716, folio 91.

DANIEL DE ST. THOMAS JENNIFER, late of "Rivo Patuxen" in Maryland, in America, deceased in St. Botolph Bishopsgate, London. Administration 29 April 1730 to Jonathan Forward, a creditor, Elizabeth Jennifer, relict, and Mary and Elizabeth Jennifer, the daughters, being cited and not appearing.  
Admon. Act Book 1730.

CHARLES RUDD, late of Piscattua, in the Colony of Maryland, bachelor. Administration 1 September 1752 to his mother Ann Rudd, widow.  
Admon. Act Book 1752.

MARY DENWOOD, late of the Connty of Somerset, in the Province of Maryland. Administration 9 April 1753 to Anthony Bacon, Attorney of Thomas Denwood, now residing in said county of Somerset, hnsband of the defunct.  
Admon. Act Book 1753.

CAESAR GRICE, late of Maryland, beyond seas. Administration 14 August 1754 to his brother John Grice, the relict ——— Grice dying without taking administration.  
Admon. Act Book 1754.

LANCELOTT HALLETT, late of Province of Meriland, in Rivo Sarifax in Virginia, batchelor. Administration 14 July 1671 to brother Richard Hallett. Admon. Act Book 1671, folio 83.

NICHOLAS HALLETT, on high seas. Administration 12 July 1671 to Elizabeth Everett, principal creditor.  
Admon. Act Book 1671.

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## NOTES.

## NOTE ON "COLONIAL WOMEN OF MARYLAND."

Perhaps there has been no character in the history of our Colony about whom so many and grievous misstatements have been made as in the case of Mistress Margaret Brent. Invested with a purely mythical environment, she has been made to do duty as the first woman lawyer, the pioneer advocate of woman suffrage, the beloved of Governor Leonard Calvert, and finally betrothed to Mr. Thomas White, a clergyman of the Church of England, sometime of Virginia and possibly coming in to Maryland occasionally, but whom she probably never saw. The writer of the article on Colonial Women, which appeared in the last issue of this *Magazine*, takes this opportunity to state that in the preparation of her paper some seventeen years ago, she relied on the statement made by the Rev. Edward Neill with regard to the romantic episode last noted; and it was only after quite a while that her attention was called to the original entry in the Provincial Court Records where the petition setting forth that "Thomas White, out of the tender love and affection he bore the petitioner (Margaret Brent) intended if he had lived, to have married her, and had by his last will and testament—given unto her, the said petitioner—his whole estate which he was possessed of in his life time." Mr. Neill saw fit to omit the concluding sentence which runs:—

"Your petitioner prays that this may be granted, She being a servant," &c.

On further investigation both the contracting parties in the case proved to be serving-people, Thomas White having, a short while before, suffered the penalty of thirty lashes under the law for stealing from his master.

Our Mistress Margaret Brent, therefore, stands out a central figure on her stage—the administrator and guardian of the Governor's children and estate,—the representative of Lord Baltimore's interests in troublous times,—the protector of her brother Giles's family and fortune during his absences over-seas,—an ardent and devoted daughter of the "Holy Romane Catholique Church," and a woman who needs no fictitious setting to be one of the most notable of our women in the Colony of Maryland.

A. L. S.

[It is a popular error to suppose that Mistress Brent was an advocate of woman suffrage. It is true that she asked for "vote and voice" in the Assembly of 1647, but it was not as a Burgess, but as the attorney of Lord Baltimore, who, by the death of his brother, had been left without any one to represent his private interests.—ED.]

### FORGE IN MARYLAND.

[FROM PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON; B. T., PROPRIETORS, VOL. 71.]

Province of Maryland:

I, Samuel Ogle, Governor of the said Province, do hereby certify that in the year 1747 there was finished and is now in use at the head of North East River in Cecil County, one Plateing Forge working with two Tilt Hammers, and that George Rock of the said County is the Proprietor thereof; and that there is not a Mill or Engine for slitting and rolling of Iron, nor a Furnace for making Steel erected in this Province. Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the said Province this 27<sup>th</sup> day of September, Anno Domini, 1750.

SAM. OGLE.

### QUERIES.

WITHAM.—Henry Witham of Prince George's Co. married, in 1721, Mary, daughter of Maj. Thomas Brooke, and widow of Benjamin Hall (*Mag.*, i, 71). William Whitham was living, 1756, in Bohemia Manor, Cecil Co. Dr. Henry Witham was, in 1708, a subscriber to *The Sot-weed Factor or Planter's Mirror*; George Witham was a witness, 7 Feb. 1697, to the will of William Sherwood of James City Co., Va.; and, in the Visitation of Yorkshire, Cuthbert Witham, son of William, was a merchant in Virginia after 1665. Information in regard to this family is desired.

Mrs. L. B. Rowley,  
2021 Oakland Ave.,  
Madison, Wis.

WHITE AND BAYNARD FAMILIES.—Dr. John White and Elizabeth, his wife, had a son, Dr. Edward White, who married, about 1751, Rachel, daughter of John and Elizabeth Baynard (or Barnard). After his marriage Dr. Edward White settled near Milford, in Sussex Co., Del. Can any correspondent furnish information concerning the White and Baynard families?

Mrs. R. S. White,  
Palmyra, Marion Co., Mo.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SOCIETY.

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*Meeting of October 14th.*—The first meeting of the Society after the summer recess brought out an average attendance of the members.

Among the additions reported to the collections, was a bound volume of papers, relating to the burning of the brig Peggy Stewart, to which was appended a collection of the letters in relation to the same subject, written by Mr. Richard D. Fisher, and which had been printed from time to time in the *Baltimore News*.

Also a photograph of a portrait of Governor Eden, presented by Mr. Fisher, and by him obtained through the courtesy and by the assistance of Rev. Robert A. Eden of London.

The following were elected active members of the Society: John J. Nelligan, Edward V. Coonan, Ernest J. Clark, Stuart Kearney, Henry Hollyday, Jr., George Armistead, G. Morris Bond, John H. Trimble, A. H. S. Post, A. R. White, T. J. C. Williams, Wm. Henry Forsythe, Jr., Dr. Ridgely B. Warfield, Charles L. Reeder, Mrs. Frederick Tyson. E. Francis Riggs was elected to associate membership, and Rev. Robert A. Eden was made a corresponding member.

Announcement was made of the death since the June meeting of the following members: John A. Whitridge, William F. Porter, German H. Hunt and Reverdy Johnson, Jr.

The paper of the evening entitled "The Indian Meaning of Patapsco and other Maryland Geographical names according to Mr. William Wallace Tooker," was presented by Mr. Charles Weathers Bump, and contained much of interest to the members.

*Meeting of November 11th.*—An unusually large attendance, both of members and visitors, characterized this meeting.

Among the additions reported to the collections, were five electrotypes of the Raleigh seal, from Dr. Daniel C. Gilman, and

an exceptionally interesting manuscript from Mr. Richard D. Fisher on "The Perils of a Surveyor of Customs in Maryland, 1775."

The following persons were elected to active membership: J. Alexis Shriver, Miss Marie E. Turner, Rev. Lewis Beeman Browne, Miss Alice G. Harris, Alexander C. Nelson, L. P. Hennighausen, Miss Christiana D. Berry, Mrs. Aquilla Browne Hanson, Charles Morris Howard. S. H. Sheib and John Thompson Spencer were elected to associate membership. W. H. Bixby was made a corresponding member.

The following members of the Society were reported as having died: James M. McSherry and Louis E. McComas.

"Some early citizens of Western Maryland" was the title of the paper read by Mr. T. J. C. Williams. In addition to being a valuable contribution upon the personal qualities and traits of some of the early settlers in the western portion of the State, the paper was enlivened by the native humor of the writer, and introduced an element no less acceptable than rare in essays of an historical character.

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